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Roosevelt Puts Approval On Federal Conservation; State Barriers Attacked

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 11, 1940

Report on Resources Sent to Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt, transmitting a progress report of the National Resources Committee, told Congress today that "provision for the wise use and conservation of our national resources must necessarily be one of the primary responsibilities of the Federal Government at all times."

The Committee made a report which was largely a compendium of separate reports previously published. Mr. Roosevelt credited accomplishments of the Committee largely to co-operation with other Federal as well as non-Federal planning agencies.

Legislators Study Interstate Trade Barriers

NEW YORK (AP)—The removal of trade barriers and "other sources of interstate friction" was discussed today by New York and Pennsylvania legislators. Subjects included double taxation of stock transfers, interchange of tax information, franchise tax evasions, reciprocity in professional licenses, interchange of pupils in border communities, uniform truck regulations, reciprocity for busses, milk inspection, cattle quarantine, and milk control agreements.

Endicott Johnson Workers Hail Union Defeat

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Seventeen thousand employees of Endicott-Johnson Corporation returned to work today after celebrating their 5-to-1 defeat of unionism in an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

Stark Cites Possibility of Allied Defeat

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark told Congress today that in considering the proposed $1,300,000,000 expansion of the fleet "we must face the possibility of an Allied defeat" in the current European war. Testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee, the Chief of Naval Operations declared that in determining this country's defense needs the possibility that the navies of the European democracies might be wiped out must be taken into account.

U. S. Navy plans stir Japan: Page 6.

Senate Subcommittee Approves Murphy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee today recommended confirmation of Attorney General Frank Murphy as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, after Mr. Murphy had voluntarily appeared before the group.

War Summary: Air Raid on Sylt Holds Spotlight

On the Western Front, while land operations remained largely quiescent, interest was concentrated on a British Royal Air Force raid on the German seaplane base of Sylt in the North Sea and other points along the northwest German coast. Government reticence gives information only that one British and two German planes were forced down. The raid is generally supposed to have been in retaliation for intensive attacks by German bombers on North Sea shipping the previous day.

Paderewski Ready to Serve on Polish Council

PARIS (AP)—Poles reported today that Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish pianist, who once was Premier, would take up his duties at once as a member of the new Polish National Council functioning in France.

Spain Acts to Free Thousands in Prison

MADRID (AP)—The Government prepared today to restore liberty to thousands of persons held in prison since the civil war ended last March. A decree by Gen. Francisco Franco set limits to periods prisoners may be held without trial and provided for disposition of all pending cases within 30 days.

Italy Grants Landing Rights to U. S. Air Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Export Airlines has announced that the Italian Air Ministry granted landing rights in Italy for its proposed nonstop trans-Atlantic air service. The line has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for a certificate to operate service to Rome by way of Portugal and Spain.

France Moves to Oust Communist Deputies

PARIS (AP)—The Government introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill which would oust from Parliament any former members of the outlawed Communist Party who fail to disavow publicly any connection with Moscow or adherence to the policies of the Russian Government. Debate was postponed until Jan. 16.

U. S. Ambassador Honors Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexico City diplomatic corps and high Government officials were invited to a luncheon today given by Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador, in honor of President Cardenas.

Industry Spent $215,000,000 To Improve Products in 1939

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—It cost 2,000 industrial concerns of the United States $215,000,000 during 1939 to learn how to change coal and air into silk-like hosiery; how to make tires wear longer; how to take the static out of radio; how to make safety glass that is really safe; how to get more miles a gallon and less knocks a mile out of gasoline; how to make new perfumes and dyes; and how to cut the cost of 99,999 articles everyone buys at the local department store, hardware emporium, or Five and Dime.

Industry paid this bill, according to Dr. William A. Hamor, Associate Director of Mellen Institute of Industrial Research, who has just completed a world survey for the American Chemical Society, but in many cases the entire investment will be returned in 1940 or 1941.

The United States is not alone in the employment of applied research, invention, and product engineering, the report discloses. Novel synthetics, says Dr. Hamor, have opened up a new era throughout the civilized world for solvents, plastics, paints, perfumes, and similar products. Hundreds of investigations are underway, his survey shows, in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, India, Japan, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Soviet Russia, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Norway, and several Central and South American countries.

1939 Busy Year

"The year 1939 was one in which applied science increased its usefulness almost everywhere," the report stated.

"Even in the warring countries there were found many new technical facts in the side roads to conflict—bright shafts of research accomplishment that in part at least are more significant scientifically than merely as additions to the quivers of combat. In the countries at war the industrial research is, of course, directed by national interest. It is true, nevertheless, that some of the results of such intense investigation are of widespread permanent value.

"In the United States industrial research has a pleasant thoroughfare, along which it has kept advancing. The principal results of its progress in 1939 are seen in the

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Truck Drivers Reject Offers Of Employers

Take 'holiday' to vote on program—Strike is authorized by Union 'if necessary.'

Two thousand truck drivers, their vans idle while the men took a "holiday" to vote on their employers' proposals for a new two-year contract, rejected all overtures not in agreement with their demands at a closed meeting today in Higginson Auditorium, Brookline and Shawmut Avenues, Boston.

The session closed with the men ordered to return to work while their representatives were empowered to draw names of truck employers, 10 at a time, for invitation to confer further on the drivers' demands.

Union leaders have already been authorized by the 5,500 men they represent to call a strike "if necessary."

Concurrent with the truck drivers' action it was reported at Boston fish pier that fish prices went off 2 cents a pound.

The vote at today's session of the Truckmen's Local, No. 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was as follows:

The men rejected the employers' proposal of a 51-hour week at the same pay the drivers are receiving now. This rate is $5.18 a day for trucks of five tons or under, and $5.78 for trucks over five tons.

(The drivers demand $1 a day increase on the prevailing rates, and a continuation of the 48-hour week.)

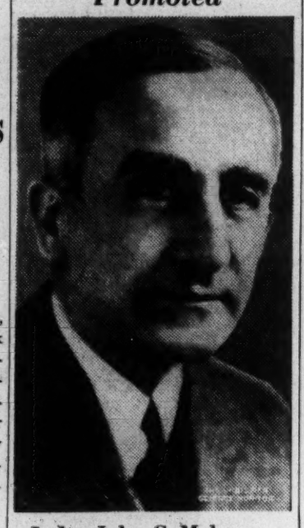
They rejected the employers' proposal of 90 cents for the first hour overtime, beyond the 8-hour day, and $1 an hour for subsequent overtime, and demand time-and-a-half for all overtime.

Michael Sullivan, President of Local No. 25 presided at the meeting and read the employers' contract proposal. It was he who ordered the men to return to work today while their representatives proceeded with the drawing of the names to continue negotiations.

Most of the men, however, considering the lateness of the hour, decided to continue the holiday.

Fish prices drop as drivers quit: Page 13.

Promoted



Judge John C. Mahoney
Of the Federal District Court of Rhode Island nominated by President Roosevelt for elevation to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

Federal Court Judge for R. I. area promoted: Page 13.

Bay State Road Safety Record Best Since '22

The best record for safety in automobile driving since 1922 was recorded in 1939, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, stated today as he revealed that 599 persons were fatally injured in automobile accidents during the past year.

"Having in mind population and the number of cars registered," Mr. Goodwin stated, "Massachusetts is far superior to any other large state in the Union. I think it is safe to say that Rhode Island, among the smaller states, is the only one with a better record."

The Registrar was particularly encouraged by the 1939 record which comes after "five years of continuous persistent effort to reduce motor vehicle fatalities in Massachusetts."

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that the 1939 record showed a decrease of 37 per cent below 1934 when Mr. Goodwin's second term as Registrar began. This decrease in fatalities, he said, was effected despite a 15 per cent increase in registrations between 1934 and 1939.

Hull Defends Trade Pacts To House Group

Equal treatment for all under most-favored-nation clause is called basic requirement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, adopted the evident strategy that a strong offense is the best defense as he took the field today before the House Ways and Means Committee in behalf of his reciprocal trade agreements program.

In his formal statement prepared for the opening session of the hearings he took occasion to direct whole passages of the argument against some of the points on which critics have centered hopes of whittling down the program if not defeating it. One of these points was a defense of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause under which concessions in one trade agreement are generalized to all countries on trading terms with the United States.

This, he emphasized, had originated under Republican Administrations, and added, "if our Government is to insist on equal treatment, it must be prepared to accord it to others." This was said in evident reply to a campaign for narrowing the effect of the treaties to simply a bi-lateral or barrier agreement between two nations.

In the questioning which followed by Republican members of the Committee, Mr. Hull did not stop at explaining or defending his Department's position but took one of his questioners to task for part of the misrepresentation which he asserted had been leveled at the program, particularly on the question of its effects on the farmer.

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota asked if Mr. Hull had not been "setting up a straw man to knock down" when in his Chicago speech recently he listed how many of the imports classed as agricultural are not really competitive with American farm products, but are of rubber, tropical fruits, and the like. The Secretary insisted he had seen the figures used against the reciprocal tariff program without any discrimination on this point.

He then went on to cite an asserted statement by Mr. Knutson to the effect that cattle imports since a concession on that commodity had risen by $600,000,000 when the fact was the increase was only $300,000,000.

Intimate Message from Washington

What Is Happening to the La Follette Committee? — Is Its Work on Grapes of Wrath a Local or a National Issue?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Whatever is happening to the La Follette investigation of the Associated Farmers in California? Now and then spotty accounts of hearings have appeared in eastern newspapers. This writer, who frequently ponders the problems of American journalism, dropped into the committee room yesterday to find out. There were masses of clippings from the front pages of West Coast newspapers, but the items that had found their way back into the East were small; really amazingly small, in the judgment of this reporter.

The hearings have been open, some of the testimony has been revealing and provocative in the same sense as that before the special committee now investigating the National Labor Relations Board, and the issues are of basic importance. The public is interested, as illustrated by the phenomenal sale of Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," and the imaginative observer finds something really sensational in the economic question: is mechanized agriculture going to produce such an earthquake in human values as the industrial revolution did 100 years ago? The subject is as big as that.

But many eastern newspapers, of which the writer is a loyal supporter, have turned their eyes resolutely on Europe and spent millions of dollars in first-rate war coverage, while paying little attention to the problem at their back door.

It is fair to mention in passing that The Christian Science Monitor, in addition to a number of regular news stories on the subject, published a series of six articles on the general farm-labor situation by a special writer sent into the field to report on these conditions.

Well, well; time enough—time enough! The issues will not down, only this minute, as this is written, the news ticker tells of "1,000 more sharecropper and tenant farmer families" at Sikeston, Mo., who "face eviction from their farms and homes." It seems "new roadside sitdown demonstrations" are feared. What is happening is the displacement of the farmer by the day laborer.

California's Story

Famous economists who testified before Senator La Follette in California and whose words went unreported in the East say the same thing may happen to tens of thousands, perhaps millions, with the mechanical cotton picker in the South and tractors and machinery in prairie wheat and corn country. At any rate the supposed educational value of a Congressional investigation has not developed, as yet, from the La Follette Committee.

Let us look a bit at some of the West Coast clippings and headlines. It turns out that the Associated Farmers—just as had been suspected—gets a good deal of its money from other places than the farm. The record shows railroads, banks, utilities, not to mention canneries processors, sugar companies and oil companies who contributed. These "farmers" mostly lived in cities. There is nothing wrong in that, of course, but it is well to know the economic roots of an organization that is playing so important a part in shaping this new agricultural revolution. It is a California "preview" of what may happen elsewhere.

It is obviously the theory of eastern newspapers that the La Follette hearings are a local issue. Perhaps, too, they are unconsciously biased by economic predilections. But the fact that the Senate has sent its subcommittee for a Federal investigation shows some national importance, while the engrossing economic story told by Paul S. Taylor, Professor of Economics, University of California, for example, carries a national warning and a portent. Only yesterday the Committee reopened public hearings on the picturesque migrant labor problem.

Motorized Picket Lines

There are picturesque details everywhere in the story. Did you ever hear of "caravanning"? This is forbidden by a local ordinance of Madera County, Calif. A hundred or so strikers have been arrested for practicing it. It consists in driving about the farm or orchard country in battered jitneys and jallopies urging workers to strike. It is a powered picket line. Leave it to California to introduce strikers in motorcars!

Evidence has been introduced of annual wage scales fixed in advance by joint meetings of farmers without labor representation. In this work, the Associated Farmers took a deep interest. California's recent farm record includes strikes, tear gas, and pick-handle violence and bitter charges of "Communism" against labor agitators. The La Follette Committee has uncovered labor spies in eastern factories. According to a reporter in the San Francisco Examiner of Dec. 14 Sheriff Overholt of Fresno County admitted that the County has hired an "undercover operative" for six years, who is now a spy within a labor union, reporting on union activities. In 1937, said Sheriff Overholt, $150 was turned over to this spy from the Associated Farmers "for the work he did investigating rumors of an impending 'Red invasion' of the county."

Struggle in California

Too much stress should not be put, of course, on testimony like this, but it does help fill in the background in a major problem. Here is the first sentence from the story in the San Francisco News of Dec. 21, for example:

"Wholesale arrests of Madera cotton strikers and their detention in jail for 26 days before grand jury indictments were returned against them were described today at the Senate Civil Liberties Committee hearing." That sounds like an interesting news story.

Here is another item:

"Mrs. A. C. Nichols who, with her husband, operates an 80-acre farm, testified she paid cotton pickers $1 a hundred pounds for the first picking and $1.10 for the second, although the prevailing wage scale was only 80 cents a hundred. Asked by Senator La Follette for an explanation, Mrs. Nichols replied: 'We aren't financed by the ginners and aren't told what to pay. We are our own bosses.'"

The impression grows that the employers are organizing to hold down wages in these new "factories in the field," but are vigorously resisting efforts of workers to organize on their own part. The full story will come when Senators La Follette, Thomas and Walsh make their report.

Richard L. Strout

Finns Smash Russian Plan For Invasion of Balkans; Red Officers to Face Trial

Soviet Commissariat of Supplies is reported under special probe for inefficiency.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Reports were received here today that more than 100 Soviet Russian officers had been called back from the Finnish front, some of them to face trial before special courts.

The reports, which reached Norwegian and Finnish quarters from numerous sources, said that the officers would be tried before courts consisting of People's Commissars.

The Russian Commissariat dealing with supplies was reported especially to be under a penetrating inquiry, which, it was said, already has led to executions.

Immediate verification of the reports was lacking. There were persistent reports, however, that the Russian forces were being reorganized because of weaknesses shown up in the invasion of Finland.

These reports reached not only Helsingfors but several other Scandinavian capitals.

Finns Trap Reds

By the Associated Press

Advices from Finland say that the Finns today were heavily attacking a well-equipped Russian Army division which they surrounded south of Lake Kianta on the eastern front.

The division was described as the third and last of an entire Soviet Russian Army corps, the two others, of 15,000 or more men each, having been shattered previously in the same general vicinity.

The reports say that this Army corps, the ninth, has been taking punishment for the past two weeks in its attempt to sever the country at the narrow "waist line."

Following destruction of the 163rd division, which the Finns described as a rout, they said the 44th division was broken up and its remnants were driven back across the border.

The Finns reported they now hold a 30-mile frontier strip east of Lake Kianta, free of enemy troops for the first time since the war began Nov. 30.

They said the last division of the Army corps was trapped at Kukkamma, 60 miles south of the scene of the other victories at Suomussalmi.

A communiqué of the Leningrad military headquarters described merely scouting activities and artillery fire in some places and said "nothing of importance" occurred yesterday in the campaign against Finland.

The Finns reported the Russians were continuing to fortify their positions on the Karelian Isthmus where the two armies have been locked since the war began.

From Helsingfors came the report that four American volunteers with two ambulances had arrived and been assigned to an undisclosed sector. They were John F. Hasey of Bridgewater, Mass., F. Lewis Bartlett of New York, and Robert H. Newman and William B Mock of Chicago.

Wide World
King Gustaf V of Sweden

Gustaf Cites Aid to Finns But Not Arms

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP)—King Gustaf V, in a speech from the throne, said today the Swedish people's desire to help Finland was "manifested unmistakably" in humanitarian aid, but he gave no suggestion of possible military assistance in the war against Soviet Russia.

"Finland's involvement in armed conflict touches the Swedish people in the deepest way," the King said.

The willingness to hurry assistance to a brother people is manifested unmistakably. Sweden feels an obligation to give Finland's brave people every material humanitarian help which is possible while heeding its own position."

This last phrase was regarded as an allusion to Sweden's official attitude of neutrality.

Sweden is determined to defend its own independence under all circumstances, the King said, a sentiment voiced also by Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson, who spoke later.

As members of the Riksdag met in the Throne Room to hear the King and Prime Minister, they learned that Sweden's record budget of 800,000,000 crowns (about $200,000,000) for military defense in the next fiscal year would cause a deficit for the first time in many years.

The budget for ordinary expenses was placed at 1,457,000,000 crowns, with an estimated income of 1,692,000,000 crowns, but the military budget was set up as a special item outside this.

Soviet intended drive on Rumania, with an attack on Turkey to follow soon.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 11—Little Finland's contributions to the swift momentous political shifts in progress in other parts of Europe, including the Italo-Hungarian discussions and a general reorientation of Balkan policies, is clarified by authoritative information obtained in neutral quarters here today.

The information comes from Moscow where a rigid censorship has so far preserved a deep veil of mystery over current developments in the Soviet Capital.

According to this information Russia's whole plan of action, carefully mapped in great detail previous to its attack on Finland, has now been thrown into hopeless confusion by the totally unexpected resistance of the Finns.

The Soviet's plan contemplated occupation of Helsingfors in three to four days from the opening of the campaign, it is disclosed.

On that assumption everything was ready for opening an attack on Rumania on Dec. 10.

A third step in the general Russian advance westward was to have been an attack on Turkey.

Instead of working as planned everything has gone wrong and the sole bright spot in the Russian situation today is the fact that the earthquake in Turkey, for a moment at least, has given Joseph Stalin security in the south from any threat there to forestall his own aggressive intentions by an attack going in the opposite direction.

Facts Now Becoming Known

My informant, who was in a position of close knowledge of events in Moscow, cautions against expecting any early or drastic internal reactions within Russia to the Finnish situation since it is only now that the Russian military disasters are becoming known outside the innermost Kremlin circles, and the mass of the people are totally ignorant of events.

But some knowledge is beginning to leak down from the top.

Now 60,000 wounded from the Finnish front are back in Moscow, and hospital trains are bringing more in at the rate of 2,000 a day. This is difficult to conceal indefinitely, but extreme efforts are being made to keep the men returning from the front from giving any information to the Moscow civilians. Wives and relatives of the returned soldiers sometimes learn that some soldier is back in Moscow and are able to see him through a fence or window, but are forbidden to speak.

Mr. Stalin has the advantage that he can break off the Finnish war at any time he is willing to abandon the effort to conquer Finland, since obviously the Finnish Army, whatever its valor and quality, is quite unable to undertake any serious invasion of Russia. But this does not qualify the fact that Russia's military weakness has been exposed to the whole world and that the Finnish campaign has forced postponement of the plans of attacking Rumania and Turkey.

Time to Draft Strategy

In the respite gained thereby the intended victims of Russia have had a chance to reconsider their position and reassess their powers of military resistance. They have looked around for the possibility of new political alignments to protect them against resumption of the temporarily suspended Russian plans.

Perhaps the most directly significant aspect of the Moscow situation is the drastically enhanced Soviet dependence on Germany. At the time the Russo-German pact was concluded the tendency everywhere was to assume that Russia held the whip hand in the arrangement.

Whether that ever was an accurate picture of the situation it is certainly accurate no longer.

Experienced military observers here, including both neutral and German, are satisfied that without German technical and organizing assistance Russia is now in a position where a triple attack would probably wreck the Army and even bring the regime down.

Supposing that attacks were organized simultaneously from Rumania and Turkey, with the latter striking at the vulnerable and indispensable Baku oil line, experts doubt that Russia, left to its own devices, could withstand the strain for long. The only hope of resisting such a co-ordinated threat would be prompt and extensive German aid providing competent military leadership and effective organization of the supply and communication systems. Russia therefore is effectively at German disposal.

Meanwhile, however, the whole Eastern European situation is shifting rapidly.

It is assumed of course by my informant that a Russian invasion

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Finland Appeals to U. S. For Speedy Economic Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—President Roosevelt has on his desk today an urgent and personal appeal from Prime Minister Risto Ryti of Finland, explaining in calm but explicit phrases why the harrassed Republic must have quick economic and financial help if the invading Russians are to be permanently stood off.

The little defender must amass the full strength of its fighting manpower along the whole line of its frontiers if it is to continue its victories against an enemy to whom numbers mean little; this call to arms represents the best manpower of Finland's economic life and is draining its industries not only of its experienced workers but of the cream of its youth who were most able to carry on productive work.

This, in a note unemotional and unembellished in phrase or tone, is the plea which Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister in Washington, delivered in person in a half-hour interview with the President earlier this week and today Mr. Procope has the assurance that the United States is ready not only to expedite loans to his country but to lend further financial aid to other Scandinavian nations in order that their common cause may be strengthened.

Credit for Norway

Following a recent extension of $10,000,000 credit to Finland, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Import-Export Bank announced today the granting of a similar loan to Norway for the purchase of "agricultural products, manufactured and other domestic supplies."

Since Norway and Sweden have both indicated their willingness to lend financial and industrial support to their invaded neighbor, American aid to Norway is viewed as a practical source of strength to Finland and indication to Russia that its threat to the other Scandinavian countries will not find them without friends.

Mr. Ryti's appeal to President Roosevelt and through the President to the American people quietly refers to the war as "the situation" and he says that when "the situation became critical in the autumn, we were compelled to call up for defense purposes men who represented the best manpower in our economic sphere."

Best of Manpower

This rallying of the Nation to defense curtailed its industrial output, Mr. Ryti explained, and added that "when Finland became the victim of the attack by Communist Russia she called up the greatest part of the twenty-age classes which were best capable of productive work.

"Half a million people were evacuated from homes out of the way of war. It has been difficult to arrange useful work for these refugees on short notice in entirely new surroundings. The arrival of a large number of evacuees tended to cause, at first, loss of work even among the regular residents. Similarly we have been compelled to close down a considerable part of our industrial establishments in frontier regions because they were

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Wonders of Research: Star-Trap

Meteorites are summoned from hiding places by detector — Salmon tracked under sea.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hunting meteroites in the vicinity of known large falls, like Diablo Canyon and Meteor Crater, is not as easy as it was once. Such regions have been remarkably well picked over in the course of years. However, last summer's search by Dr. Lincoln La Paz of Ohio State University proved highly productive—because, as he explained at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meetings in Columbus, he used an electrical device called a "detectometer" to locate most of them.

At the booth of the Society for Research on Meteorites in the exhibition hall, he showed such an instrument, a device that emitted a loud hum whenever it was brought into proximity to a meteorite. Yet the largest meteroite his party found, one weighing nearly 300 pounds and about the size of a basketball, was spotted by his daughter without the aid of instruments, lying in plain view.

Dr. Fletcher Watson of Harvard Observatory reported, at the technical sessions, computations showing the earth's accretion of matter from meteroites is about 10 to the tenth power grams, or about 50 grams per square mile per year. At that rate, a layer only about one centimeter thick would have been deposited since the origin of the earth.

* * *

Back to Their River

New light on the mystery of how salmon at spawning time always manage to find their way back to the rivers in which they were born, was given in a report by Edwin B. Powers of Tennessee University, addressing the Limnological Society of America He holds there is a differing capacity of carbon dioxide holding fresh water to mix with sea water as different streams empty into the ocean and that it is this gradient of carbon dioxide tension that the salmon follow and which leads them to their spawning streams.

* * *

Asia to Alaska Route

Evidence that the immigration of the earliest Americans took place from Asia, across Bering Strait, and to Alaska more than 4,000 years ago was presented at the University of Chicago by Deamond Jenness, of the National Museum of Canada and President of the American Anthropological Association. He cited the discovery at Fairbanks, Alaska, of a spearhead resembling a "Yuma point," previously not known to exist outside the southwestern section of the United States. The Yumo type of spearhead is closely related to the "Folsom" points, of the oldest cultural complex known in America. These date from a period when the early camel, mammoth, mastodon and other extinct animals were still fairly abundant. The Fairbanks discovery was found imbedded in a small mastodon.

* * *

Whence the Metals

With much thanks to studies by geologists largely motivated by scientific interest, the Mississippi Valley region has held the dominant position in domestic production of both lead and zinc, which in turn has been an important factor in bringing the United States into a position of world leadership in the production of these metals. In the past 50 years a voluminous literature has accumulated concerning the location of deposits, their situation in a mid-continent region of growing industrial importance and their long productivity together with opinion on the origin of the ores.

In 1932, a special committee of the National Research Council worked to hasten eventual solution of the many vexing problems that had arisen. The reports stimulated by this committee then and since have now been published in a special 150 page booklet by the Geological Society of America under the title "Contributions to a knowledge of the Lead and Zinc Deposits of the Mississippi Valley Region," edited by Edson S. Bastin. Still unsolved is the problem of whether these deposits resulted from ore-depositing solution emanating from molten magmas below, or whether the metals were scattered in minute amounts in the country rocks from which they were dissolved by meteoric waters and then redeposited in the present ore bodies.

By a Staff Photographer

Bringing Home Cosmic Game

Dr. Lincoln La Paz (left) and F. C. Leonard exhibit spoils of meteorite hunt

Congress in Deadlock So Early in Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Congress has run into a double-headed deadlock at the outset of the new session.

The Senate has approved a resolution for a joint 24-man committee for a study of the Roosevelt budget. The House is not expected to pass it.

The House has passed the controversial anti-lynching bill. The vote was 252 to 131. But the Senate is almost certainly going to reject or pigeonhole the measure.

Head-on Collision

As though these two examples of deadlock were not enough, committee leaders of the two chambers have run into a head-on collision on a third subject. Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, took a strong stand against "building another paper navy" until blue prints now existing are converted into $1,000,000,000 of fighting ships. On the other hand, Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee which is holding hearings on the proposed increases, declared witnesses show that all the new tonnage authorized in the big navy bill of two years ago has been started with the single exception of one battleship.

The increase in naval strength which is now proposed amounts to $1,300,000,000. Republican senators indicated opposition to the big bill in the Jan. 10 debate. Testimony before the House Committee favors the program including 77 new fighting ships and 30 new auxiliaries. Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, resumed the stand.

Murphy Approved

The certainty of senatorial approval of President Roosevelt's advancement of his Attorney General, Frank Murphy, to the Supreme Court was indicated when a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee unanimously passed the nomination and sent it to the full committee for action.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, Committee Chairman, disclosed that while he had received some letters questioning Mr. Murphy's fitness for the Court, a careful examination of them had convinced him that a general hearing was not needed. One communication was in the form of a post card which said: "Frank Murphy condoned the sit-down strike. Reject his nomination."

Senator Burke, however, said that Mr. Murphy previously had been examined on this point and that "we were all satisfied that there was nothing in his conduct that afforded any basis for a belief that he is not a firm believer in law and order."

Mr. Murphy reiterated his belief in the Constitutional guarantees of property rights in response to questions on his conduct as Governor of Michigan during sit-down strikes by automobile workers.

"I handled the sit-down strikes in what I thought was the American way," he said. "My one objective was not to let blood flow."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas raised the question of the Supreme Court's power of judicial review and asked if Mr. Murphy, as an Associate Justice, would have the court exercise that power.

Discretion Required

"I believe the Court has that power and that it should exercise it with great discretion," Mr. Murphy said.

Senator Burke recalled that the Court had yet to deal with the antitrust suits instigated by the Government in Madison and that Mr. Murphy took an active part in antitrust activities as Attorney General.

"Would you disqualify yourself from participation in these cases if you became a member of the Supreme Court?" Senator Burke asked.

Mr. Murphy replied that he did not want to commit himself, but added, "You may be confident that if I should be disqualified, I would lean over backwards to see that it is done."

Mr. Murphy testified that in his handling of the sit-down strikes he had the "protection" of his State in mind "during the greatest industrial conflict of all time."

"I'm opposed to the use of force and violence in the settlement of labor disputes," he said, adding that there were "extremists on both sides and revolutionists involved" who might easily have "thrown the State into revolution."

"Those in authority at a time like that ought to exert all reasonableness," he testified. "I was adhering much more to the preservation of property rights than if I had followed the force technique which has been adopted in many parts of the world."

"Do you feel that your methods were successful?" Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont asked.

"Yes," Mr. Murphy replied. "I didn't lose a life, and the differences were harmonized."

Traces Calendar

Wide World

Dr. Jotham Johnson

University of Pittsburgh Professor of Archaeology, whose computations of time running back to the beginning of history were checked to a given year by the superaccurate Buhl Planetarium.

Planetarium Helps Solve Time Puzzle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — An ancient mystery of Egyptian history, the date of the beginning of the Egyptian calendar, is believed solved by Dr. Jotham Johnson, Professor of Greek and Archaeology at the University of Pittsburgh, who has been studying the puzzle for many years.

A simple experiment performed in the new Buhl Planetarium confirmed his book research and pencil-and-paper calculations, and the date, he announced, was June 18, 3251 B. C. It is important, Dr. Johnson says, because it automatically becomes the earliest recorded date in human history. It goes back to the dawn of written records—and there are no older written records known than those of Egypt.

This date establishes as nearly as ever will be established, he said, the start of the art of writing. Egyptians developed writing with pictures instead of letters to keep their financial accounts, business men's bookkeeping, loans, interest, and records of rents and taxes. Adoption of the calendar and of the then-new writing system also indicates the strong arm of a great national leader who might prove to be King Menes, known to historians as the first king of the first Egyptian dynasty.

Planetarium Does Work

Dr. Johnson in the course of eight years' work involving intricate astronomical calculations, arrived at 3251 B. C. and then turned his figures over to officials of the newly constructed Buhl Planetarium for checking. On the indoor sky the stars were turned back some 5,000 years. This took 10 hours, for the machine had to be run backward all day Oct. 12, at a steady rate. Later it took just as long to correct it.

That evening Dr. Johnson and a number of his friends saw the same sky the Egyptians saw in early June of 3251 B. C. Historians are certain that the calendar was started at a time when Sirius, the Dog Star (then as now the brightest star in the sky), appeared over the eastern horizon just before the sun came up. And the natural time, historians further agree, for the start of the calendar, was the start of the Nile's annual flood, soon after the middle of June every year.

Star and Moon Evidence

And so if at about flood time in 3251 B. C., in the Planetarium's sky duplicating that above ancient Egypt, Sirius appeared just before dawn, Dr. Johnson's theory would be corroborated. And that's exactly what was disclosed.

The Planetarium did even better than that. It tossed in extra evidence. Before the Egyptians adopted the calendar whose origin Dr. Johnson was tracking down, they used a primitive moon calendar. By this calendar a new month started every time there was a new moon. After the rising of Sirius on the dawn of June 18, 3251 B. C., the Planetarium machine was run through that day to evening and there in the western sky, just after sunset, appeared the thin sliver of the faintly visible new moon. That would be the night for the calendar to be changed.

Superhighway Traffic Adds to Cities' Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Busy superhighways may crisscross the city of tomorrow, but if they do they will be part of a co-ordinated plan, taking into consideration increased traffic at the hub, and possible shifting of population. Like the skyscraper, the superhighway is not necessarily in itself an asset, either to property owners or to an orderly development of the community, real estate men and city planners now agree.

While planning experts admit that in the past they may have been guilty of short-sightedness imposed by pressing economic considerations, they insist that they have for long seen that building wider and smoother and faster highways from the suburbs into the downtown district will not solve anything, but rather will bring new problems.

Laws Called Illogical

Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, says that greedy property owners and real estate operators have been largely to blame for illogical zoning laws which result in overcrowding, which in turn starts a movement to the suburbs, which movement is accelerated by the superhighways. A sort of vicious circle thus develops, he says, with one condition inspiring the other, and the result is in the end bad for the property owners and the city. Mr. Blucher says he is encouraged now to find such men as Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, advocating a closer-to-the-roots approach.

Mr. Nelson says that while it used to be thought that city planning was largely a matter of foreseeing traffic needs, it is now recognized that the more provision for traffic, the worse the problem is liable to become. "The wider we build arterial highways to lead into and out of our central business districts," he says, "the more we siphon off their real estate values through over-rapid ballooning of the city's area." The new roads, he notes, entice people to live further and further out, to get away from the crowding of the in-town areas. The result, he sees, is a ring of blight around the city's heart, more and more miles of driving per inhabitant, more and more cars on the roads, tighter bottle necks, and new congestion.

Consider It Objectively

Looking at it objectively, Mr. Blucher and Mr. Nelson agree that the need is to figure out first how people want to live, then set out to build a city incorporating those needs, instead of just letting them grow up and providing quick ways to get into and out of them. Mr. Nelson believes the unit should be the neighborhood, with some sort of commission having broad legal powers. Mr. Blucher recommends getting down to human needs, though he warns against a dictator-like body.

The Chicago Plan Commission, which has turned in its thirtieth, and final, report, will be replaced by a reorganized commission with new personnel, recently authorized by the City Council.

Chileans Held to Welfare Plan By an Enthusiastic President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Aguirre, determined on his social welfare program, refuses to allow his collaborators, especially journalists, to ease up in support of his temperance and cultural drive in "Defense of the Race and Utilization of Spare Time." He has addressed a vigorous letter to the press calling for more effective cooperation, with more editorial space for the recently-created national institution carrying his slogan.

President Aguirre has handed over the higher patronage of the institution to intellectuals, journalists in particular, and he asks these to make frequent calls at his office "to widen their views in regard to the practical organization of the institution which is becoming daily more interesting." He considers the subject of such vast importance that it merits continual examination.

Addressing the annual convention of newspaper men, Humberto Donoso, speaking for President Aguirre, recommended journalistic organizations to ask some prominent philanthropic institution in the United States for effective economic assistance in the work started by the President, not only for the defense of the Chilean race but in behalf of the "wise and noble propositions of redemption and social solidarity."

President Aguirre, in the course of many journeys through the country since election, has been able to appreciate the gravity of the national problems raised by the conditions of the masses. It has too often been taken for granted that the raising of wages sufficed to solve the more urgent needs of the working classes and that their members would, as it were, automatically raise their standard of living and accelerate their progress towards a higher level of culture.

The fallacy of this assumption has been made only too evident to the President and his associates. That is why the President created the National Institution for the Defense of the Race and Utilization of Spare Time. This organization will primarily fight the vendors of alcohol and vicious gratification and encourage workers to take up sports and cultural recreations.

Drive on Radicals Helped by Guilty Plea of Dozenberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The Federal Government's drive against alleged violation of American passport laws among high-ranking members of the American Communist Party received a major impetus yesterday as Nicholas Dozenberg, one of the founders of the Communist Party and alleged to have played an important role in Red Army espionage here, pleaded guilty to a charge of passport violation charges before Federal Judge William Bondy.

Mr. Dozenberg was arrested in Bend, Ore., by Federal officers, and was indicted on a two-count charge, alleging that he had twice entered this country with passports obtained by fraud. The two counts carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a fine of $4,000.

Mr. Dozenberg was taken in the same drive that resulted in passport violation fraud indictments against Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party, and three other members.

When the guilty plea was announced, observers recalled reports that Mr. Dozenberg was cooperating with investigators and that some such move on his part was possible. It also was held that Mr. Dozenberg's plea would strengthen the Government's case against other Communist Party defendants and that revelations of widespread Communist activity might be forthcoming.

Mr. Dozenberg's activities recently became a matter of public interest when W. G. Krivitsky, former Red Army general, accused him of having been a prime mover in an alleged scheme to flood the world with $10,000,000 of bogus American money in order to relieve Russia's acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Club Built of Aircraft Waste

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A boys' club, containing gymnasium, library, canteen, workshop, and other rooms, all constructed from waste airplane material by boy apprentices, was opened at an airplane factory here recently.

A large empty building, handed over to the boys by the directors, was converted in two months into a club for 250 boys. They bought their own tools and built a bench for their work.

The use of "scrap" entailed a great deal of ingenuity. Most of the boarding, for instance, was irregularly shaped and much of it extremely tough. From this unpromising material nearly 1,000 square feet of partition has been erected. Unbreakable airplane "glass" is fitted into sliding windows and shelves.

Many inside doors, including two pairs of swing doors, have been made and hung, and a well-designed three-sided canteen counter has been built, fitted with kitchen cabinet, cupboards, drawers and shelves. One door was so well made that the boys lost it. A director had it put up in his own office.

Furniture, including table-tennis tables, tub-chairs, two refectory tables, and built-in corner settles and seats, have been constructed.

Tapered planks used for airplane wing spars were overlapped for use in seats and benches, and part numbers can still be seen stamped on odd shapes now turned into coffee tables and circular stools. Large wooden rings which are usually fitted in the nose of airplanes have been used for circular mirror and picture frames.

The boys subscribed an average of 3d. a week each for 18 months toward the cost.

Music New and Old Captured By Current Record Offerings

Review of Recordings

New music, several revivals, oddities, and excellent renditions of standard repertoire mark current offerings.

Best New Music — Szostakowicz's Symphony No. 5, by Leopold Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra, six Victor records, undeniably inspired, with especially remarkable writing for strings in third, largo, movement.

Best Revivals — Bruckner's Symphony No. 9, in D Minor, in original edition by orchestra which sponsored it, Munich Philharmonic, Siegmund von Hausegger, conductor, seven Victor records. Justice is done here, after years of Loewe arrangement, to work which contains good and bad writing influenced at times by Brahms, Wagner, and even Tchaikovsky.

Rediscovered Music of Johann Strauss-Serail Tanze (Harem Dance); Explosions Polka-Electrofor Polka; Festival Quadrille; Paroxysmen Waltzer, played by Howard Barlow and Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, three Columbia records, which shows how Strauss was affected by contemporary events in Vienna, even as popular composers are today.

Handel: Concerto No. 2, in B Flat Major, for Organ and Orchestra, played by E. Power Biggs and Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta, Victor record. A very well done, bright and energetic work performed on the Harvard Germanic Museum's "Bach" organ.

Two Old Netherlands Dances-Rondo-Pavane (for four recorders), and Pezel (1675): Intrade; Sarabende: Gigue (for three recorders), played by recorder ensemble of Trapp Family, Dr. Franz Wanser, directing, Victor record on the ancient end-played wooden recorder flutes which were popular in seventeenth century, now undergoing revival of favor in Germany.

Best Oddities — Ravel: Concerto for the Left Hand, for Piano and orchestra, Alfred Cortot and Paris Conservatory Orchestra, Charles Munchm conductor, two Victor records in album. No stunt, but a serious work in marked Spanish flavor, originally composed for Paul Wittgenstein, one-armed German pianist, done by Mr. Cortot with hardly an inkling of limitation imposed by one-handed technique.

Robert McBride: Swing Stuff and Jingle Jangle, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, Victor record, in which Mr. McBride has symphonic fun with the tricks of his jiving popular brethren, with himself playing clarinet solo.

Scott: The Toy Trumpet and Gould: Pavane, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, Victor, two popular items in which symphony musicians show that they have the rhythm, though not the feeling for American jazz.

Recommended Standard Works—Greatest praise to Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, in D Major, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, four Victor records; hardly less praise to Mozart's Symphony No. 36, in C Major ("Linz"), by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, four Columbia records; Wagner: Die Walkure-Magic Fire Music, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Victor record; Ravel's Ma Mere L'Oye (Mother Goose) by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, two Columbia records, in five parts.

Piano—Chopin Mazurkas: Op. 6, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Op. 7, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Op. 17, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Op. 24, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Op. 30, Nos. 1, 3; Op. 41, Nos. 2, 4, played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, five Victor records in album. Timefully and artistically we are reminded that in art, at least, Poland does live.

Vocal—John Charles Thomas sings Beatrice Fenner's When Children Pray, and Hughes-Colum's Irish dirge, "O Men From the Fields," Victor record, and Nelson Eddy, baritone, sings two popular Tchaikovsky songs, "None But the Lonely Heart," and "Pilgrim's Song." Columbia record.

A. D. H.

Stokowski Group Aspirants Many

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Applications from young men and women musicians seeking places in the all-America youth orchestra which Leopold Stokowski will take on a good will tour of Latin America are pouring in, according to Philadelphia NYA headquarters.

Auditions will begin here Jan. 20, but final selections will not be made until Feb. 1, when the judges' recommendations from each State will be forwarded to each State NYA office.

In a letter to Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator at Washington, Mr. Stokowski emphasized that race, color, and sex mean nothing as far as applications are concerned.

"I feel confident that we can build up an orchestra that will be a unique expression of the vitality, enthusiasm and originality of American youth today," Mr. Stokowski wrote.

Shorn Wool Output Increases in Canada

OTTAWA—Shorn wool production in Canada for 1939 is estimated at 13,615,000 pounds compared with 13,386,000 in 1938.

Coast Guard Cutters On Good-Will Cruise

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The United States Embassy said Jan. 11 that the U. S. Coast Guard cutters Itasca and Pandora would arrive at Mazatlan next Monday to start a tour of 13 Mexican and Central American ports.

The cruise, during which the crews will demonstrate lifesaving and other sea-safety work, is intended to foster inter-American good will and to promote interest of Latin American countries in the opportunity to send picked men to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., for training.

British Reply to Nazi Attack On Slowness of Indian Reform

By Everard C. Cotes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—Britain's long range policy of shepherding India in to the "Dominion" fold has been actively re-emphasized by the visit to Bombay of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow.

Britain, today, is restating its long range plans to counter the active propaganda Germany is disseminating in its endeavors to break the unanimity hitherto permeating all the Indian classes, who opposed the ideas and methods of the Hitler regime.

In the British view, the bar to India's securing complete independence as one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire, similar to Canada and Australia, is the unwillingness among important elements in the population to work politically with those Hindus hitherto dominant in the Indian National Congress Party.

Issues Between Groups

The Hindu leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi, and other Congress Party chiefs, insist that as they represent a majority of the politically conscious classes they ought to be permitted to speak for the whole.

The Moslem leader, Ali Jinnah, and other representatives of the All-India Moslem League are among those who oppose this demand. They claim to speak for 77,000,000 Moslems who, they say, are not prepared to entrust themselves to a largely Hindu-controlled body like the Congress in which they see no prospect of themselves ever securing a majority.

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, who claims to be the leader of low caste Hindus, numbering some 50,000,000, supports Mr. Jinnah.

Several other groups, including the Hindu Mahasabha and the democratic Swarajya Party say the same. There is also strong opposition to Mr. Gandhi's plan from the Indian princes, whose total territories contain 81,000,000 inhabitants.

Need for protecting these minorities not only in their own interests but also to prevent chaos throughout India accounts for the elaborate nature of the constitutional reforms introduced in 1937 by British authorities and now in partial operation. These reforms are designed to lead step by step to "dominion status."

Mr. Gandhi and his friends find this system much too slow. They demand therefore a calling of the "constituent assembly" of all Indian communities to reach a majority decision to which the minorities would eventually be obliged to agree.

Such a constituent assembly implies that the British authorities should stand aside, but this, Whitehall says, is impossible because it would involve the abandoning of minority interests which Britain is committed to safeguard.

The Viceroy, therefore, has been trying to persuade Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah to compose their differences as a step toward Indian unity generally. But this has so far failed.

Case Study

Sir Maurice L. Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, has reviewed all the chief cases in world history in which constituent assemblies had been used to determine national governments. He finds these assemblies have failed in the past alike in France, Germany, and Russia. Lasting success has only been achieved by them in such countries as Canada, Australia, and South Africa, where there has been an absence of any "organized volume of opinion which either refused to co-operate or recorded dissent from the scheme ultimately adopted." Therefore, Sir Maurice says, Indians must reach a similar general agreement before a constitutent assembly can be used to settle their future government. And this is also the Whitehall view.

A. F. of L. Helps Finnish Fund; Other Organizations Are Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The American Federation of Labor today threw its full force behind Finnish relief activities in a joint letter sent to all national, state and local unions, central labor councils, and women's auxiliaries by William Green, President and Honorary Chairman of the National Labor Committee for the Finnish Relief Fund, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President and Chairman of the Fund, calling upon them to take immediate action in behalf of Finnish civilian aid.

"The American people have risen nobly to the tragedy of that little Nation, which asks only to be left alone to work in peace," the letter said in part. "The Finnish Republic, in its short existence, has been an inspiring example of social progress and modern labor legislation. American organized labor has at all times responded to the cry of the persecuted, destitute and unfortunate for help.

"The National Labor Division of the Finnish Relief Fund requests organized labor to render full measure of relief to the suffering people of Finland. To make labor's response as effective as possible, we suggest that you take immediate action and appropriate a substantial contribution to this worthy cause. Individual contributions, small or large, will be appreciated. We also suggest that you form local committees for the purpose of arranging special events and to canvass the local membership for contributions."

Five newspapers sent a total of $5,538 from their readers to Fund headquarters today, while the Virginia State Committee forwarded $1,000. Other gifts were: Charles D. Glennie of Lawrence, Mass., $500; George Mason, New York, $500, and $250 from Barr Brothers, Inc., of New York.

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Labor Board Inquiry Turns to Women Aides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The special House Committee investigating the Labor Board directed attention today to the Board's Review Division employing 105 lawyers, 17 of them women, which acts as a clearing house for testimony upon which the Board rules in its decisions.

Edmund M. Toland, Committee Counsel concentrated again today solely on the women attorneys, all 17 of whom were summoned to appear before the committee. None of the 88 men were called at the outset.

The Committee is trying to decide whether basic findings as to truth of testimony, as well as materiality, relevancy, and the credibility of witnesses are made by the review lawyers or actually by the Board itself.

If this practice is followed, then it would follow that one of the valuable safeguards of litigants and particularly of employers, of an impartial review body, unaffected by the possible bias of trial attorneys, would be lost.

Access to Files

Evidence has shown that the Board ruled in 1937 that review attorneys should not have access to trial examiners, or to the informal reports of same.

Despite this rule, some of the review attorneys did have access to the informal reports of trial examiners up to April, 1939, it is shown, or to facts not included in the formal record or the stipulations.

Mr. Toland has also stressed the "inexperience" of the review attorneys and in this connection apparently singled out the women lawyers, four of whom so far have been put on the stand while 10 others waited today to be heard.

Mrs. Carolyn Fortas, heard yesterday, proved to be a young woman who joined the Board March, 1938, a week before she was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. She received an A. B. degree from Barnard in 1931; M. A. from Wisconsin University in 1932, and studied law two years at Marquette University Law School and later two years, till graduation, at the Yale Law School.

Women on Stand

Miss Fannie M. Boyls, the first woman review attorney put on the stand today, got her A.B. degree from the University of Texas in 1925 and her LL.B. from the law school there in 1929. She practiced law in Texas to 1934, when she came to Washington to various Government jobs.

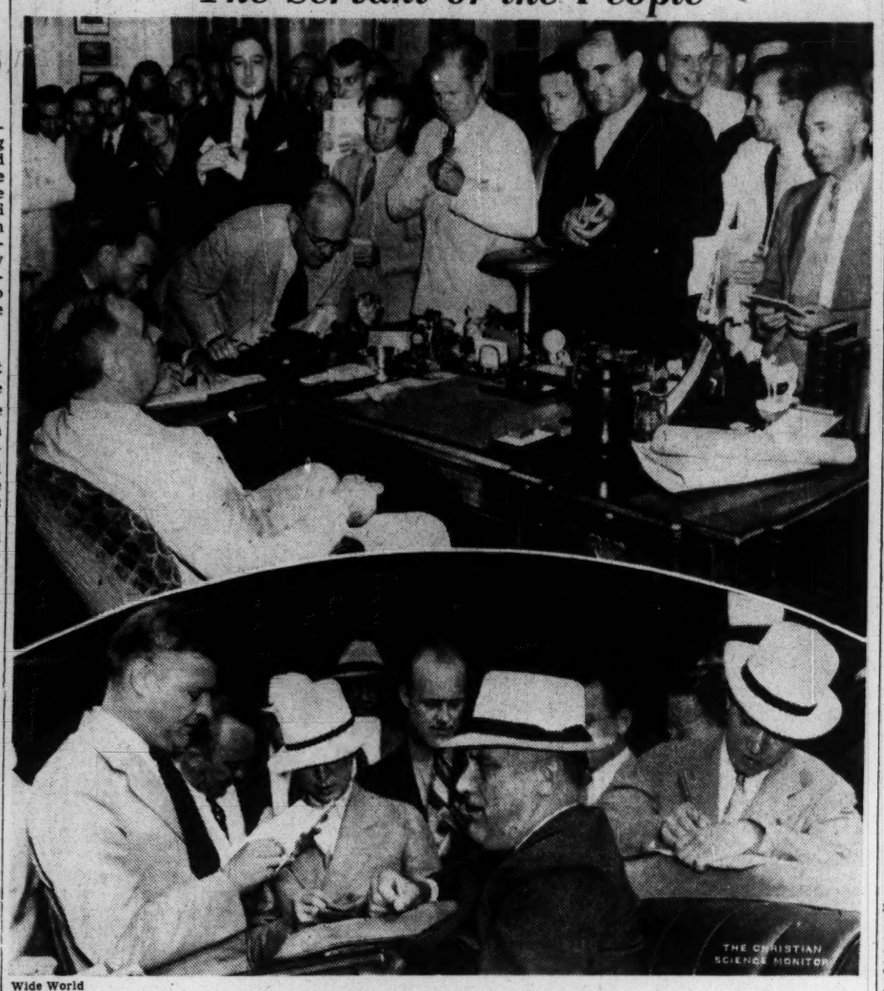
Miss Boyls explained in a timid voice that on April 1, 1939, a second and stricter rule was issued within the Labor Board, prohibiting review attorneys from having access to the "informal file."

"Was it still possible to call up and get the informal files?" asked Mr. Toland.

"No—if it becomes necessary we see our supervisor about it," said witness. She explained that she was able to call up and check "to see how names are spelled," but otherwise that the rule is now strictly enforced. She denied that she personally had had access to the files.

A large part of today's audience were representatives of women's organizations who had come on word that the Committee was "discriminating" against women attorneys, by singling out the 17 women in the Labor Board's review section of 105.

The Servant of the People



Wide World

The President Answers Questions

Top: Mr. Roosevelt receives representatives of the press at one of his regular conferences. Bottom: The President at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home in his private capacity as a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Markham Goes to the White House

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Following is the fourth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

WASHINGTON—I have just had a visit with the President of the United States. You might say we had a chat together. But it was hardly that, for I think I did most of the talking. I almost made him a speech, I guess

Not that I told him how to run America. I suppose I ought to have, but I didn't think about it. Anyway, I don't know how. I can't even balance my own budget. I didn't tell him how to run the world, either. I rather expected to, but didn't get around.

Nor did I try to get any pet idea across. And I didn't make my speech to the President about personal favors, either.

Now let me tell you what I did talk to the President of the United States about. And how I got to see him.

"Well, I just went to his press conference. He has two each week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. They seem to me ideal illustrations of democracy in practice. They are held in the White House, that is, in the President's office.

I was taken along by a colleague from The Christian Science Monitor. An agreeable, efficient guard greets us at the outside door and after appropriate explanations passes me into the antechamber. A little later I meet the official in charge of the Conference and he consents to let me into the President's office with the others.

An Adventure in Democracy

The journalists assemble in a simple, comfortable waiting room furnished with a very large table and many chairs. Most of them are distinguished men. Having won a high place in the journalistic world, they write and act with much assurance. They are independent and at ease.

They are above all censorship, except what honor and propriety impose. They are a very vital part of the American governing process. They represent the nation, the public. They have chosen a public servant, and are now going to see how their servant, the President, is performing his task.

This is not a myth or figure of speech. It is a fact. Here in this edifice is the head of the world's most powerful State. We, the people, have put him there. He lives in our house. We built this office for him. Now we shall go in, to prepare a report on what he is doing.

After a while, a door opens and we move through a little corridor into the President's office. It is a moderate-sized, modest, unimposing room. Nothing in it is designed to awe the visitor. Rather, it makes one feel at home. It is the kind of place a democratic nation's first public servant ought to work in. At any rate, I like it. It is my White House, and a suitable one.

The man we people elected to conduct our affairs is seated behind a desk. Not far from him is his private secretary. Behind him stand very alert secret service men. We journalists gather about the desk, standing. Two among us seat themselves at the President's desk.

Democracy in Operation

He seems to be in good humor. He is thoughtful, friendly, alert, clever. He realizes it is a case of sharp, but fair, fencing. He makes an announcement concerning a new appointment and waits for questions or comments. He laughs heartily at some queries, frankly answers others, averts others. He is self-reliant, but not precipitous.

His secretary now and then intervenes to give factual details about certain matters. There is some "joshing" on both sides and little restraint on either. The intimacy is pervaded with dignity. Both parties play fair. It seemed to me a splendid manifestation of efficient, noble democracy. There I saw freedom of the press and honor of the press at their best.

By an intuition the journalists perceive the conference is over, somebody says: "Thank you, Mr. President," and they take their leave.

I remain and a colleague is permitted to introduce me to the President. He shows a surprising interest in and knowledge of Southeast Europe. I tell him of the people there, of the little people there. I tell the President of the United States of peasant fathers and mothers. Of bakers, tailors, moccasin makers in the distant valley of the Danube. And I tell him, with joy, that they have accepted the President of the world's greatest democracy as their champion.

Dark Clouds Over Danubia

A dark and ominous cloud of silence lies over Danubia. Most of the common people there are democratic in spirit, even heroically democratic. They have suffered so much from dictators of every sort that they prize freedom above all other things. The sacrifices they make for it are often beyond belief.

The need of freedom seems much nearer to their hearts than to most American hearts. But these people cannot raise their banners now. They are as in a besieged city. They are under fire; literally at the cannon's mouth, under air bombs.

Every wind that blows and every wave that vibrates brings them vociferous declarations about the utter failure of democracy. "Freedom is a corpse," shouts the Fascist. "Democracy is a fraud," roars the Nazi. "Neighborliness is a vile tool of capitalism," cries the Communist.

Absolutists are masters over Danubia. They wave flags till the heavens flutter. They march till the earth trembles. Their airplanes soar as vultures over all horizons. Their voices boom through the radios. Their pens screech in the papers. With the dawn of every new day and with the darkness of every care-laden night the terrible fate of Poland and Czechoslovakia is flaunted before the people of Danubia.

Scoffers at Democracy

How would they dare show attachment to democracy! Why, "democracy is antediluvian." It is "as antiquated as the garden of Eden." It "is a hag." It is "corrupt, inefficient, materialistic, graft-ridden, immoral." To defend democracy seems as out-moded as to defend the exposure of infants, or binding girls' feet, or building pyramids.

And who helped raise in people's hearts the fallen banner of faith in freedom? Who helped rekindle a precious flame? Not Daladier and not Chamberlain; they had to appease. Not Scandinavia nor Switzerland; they have to play safe. It was America that hurled democracy's defiance in the face of insolent absolutism. America raised the flag of world democracy. In unequivocal words America shouted democracy's creed to a despairing humanity.

That was as sunshine, as spring-time to the little people of Danubia. Faith was restored, courage revived. Men are resolved to continue the age-old struggle. They have a leader again. The President of the United States has become Danubia's champion. Peasants, shepherds, shoemakers, others over cradles thank God for what they think America is. Their spiritual leader in this year of darkness is America's President.

I live with these people and I know.

That's what I told President Roosevelt. America is more than a spot on a map. America is a world cause. America is humanity's banner.

Path of Pan-American Road Traced in 10-Month Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An adventurous trip over the proposed route for the Pan-American highway from Mexico City to Panama has just been completed by two intrepid explorers and writers. They are Bernard Bevan of London and James A. Sturken of New York City, who are now collaborating to put the tale of their exploits into a book.

The two men and a Mexican guide made the trip on muleback crossing Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua before reaching Panama. The journey covered 2,932 miles and took 10 months to complete, although the travelers admit that much of this mileage was spent in "zigzagging" about to varied spots of interest. Fourteen hundred miles of the trip was spent between Mexico City and the Guatemalan border.

They found the units of the highway completed in Guatemala and Salvador, and more than 300 miles built in Panama. In Panama they recount seeing a sleek puma cross their path on the highway, an incident which reveals the primitive nature of the land through which the new road is being built.

Illuminating observations are made by the travelers on the variety of civilizations and governments which they encountered in crossing Central America. Vivid contrast was provided between the liberal government of Mexico, the extreme Rightist government of Guatemala, and the true democracy of Costa Rica.

Much of interest unfolded as the travelers' trail led them to cross a 12,000-foot mountain in Costa Rica and spending 14 days crossing a tropical jungle in Honduras. One incident of note was finding natives of Costa Rica, who unearth pots and ceramics from archaeological sites and return them to use for their everyday cooking.

Discovery of an Aztec calendar with a 13-month cycle was made in Oaxaca where Mr. Bevan has previously worked on the calendar systems of the early Indian civilizations. He also found in the Mexican State of Chiapas a Tzotzil calendar which he will study and add to his earlier works on the Indian records of seasons.

The book which is now in preparation will cover the authors' experiences and observations on the capitals, archaeological sites and Indian tribes visited, as well as their amusing personal encounters with the strange lands and peoples. One of the most surprising accomplishments of the trip was that they arrived in Panama with the same four mules with which they left Mexico and managed to sell the beasts there for more than they had paid for them.

Plane Builders Seek Standardized Parts

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Attempts to speed airplane production through standardization of parts and pooling of dies are in progress among 10 eastern manufacturers.

W. K. Ebel, Chief Engineer of the Glenn L. Martin Company, makers of bombers for France and the United States, said adoption of a standardized program will lower unit costs and simplify procurement. Under the plan the standardized parts can be stocked in quantity by accessory manufacturers and be drawn on without delay.

Other manufacturers participating in the discussions are Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Bell Aircraft Corporation, Brewster Aircraft Corporation, Stinson Aviation Corporation, Fleet Aircraft Company, and the Republic Aviation Company.

Foundry in Mexico Ordered to Stay Open

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Federal Labor Board Jan. 11 ordered the American Smelting & Refining Company to continue operation of its foundry at Matehuala, San Luis Potosi State, despite a company request for discontinuance.

The firm had petitioned that economic necessity arising from exhaustion of ore supplies made it necessary to dismantle the foundry, one of the largest in Mexico. Eight hundred workers have picketed the plant for several weeks to prevent removal of equipment.

The company has continued to pay wages amounting roughly to $25,000 a month. Under Mexican law, economic necessity must be established for cessation of operations.

Jonas Lie

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Jonas Lie, who passed on last night, was one of the world's leading marine and landscape painters and a past president of the National Academy.

The Norwegian-born artist, a close friend of President Roosevelt, achieved fame while working as a designer in a cotton factory and studying art at night.

His paintings are hung in museums throughout the world, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Corcoran Gallery in Washington and museums in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Rochester, Boston, Savannah, Ga., and Baltimore.

Court Backs Denial On Tipster Phones

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A Superior Court decision here upholding the right of a telephone company to discontinue service to persons accused of giving horse race information to bookmakers may stir action in other states.

"This is a salutary decision," declared Samuel Klaus, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, "and will go a long way in aiding the Federal Government in its fight against this kind of racket."

Mr. Klaus said he was forwarding copies of the decision to Federal officials dealing with similar cases in Florida and Illinois.

Superior Judge Emmet H. Wilson on Jan. 10 dissolved a temporary order granted Russell Brophy and Leonard J. Nevans, publishers of a racing "scratch sheet," restraining the Southern California Telephone Company from discontinuing service to them.

Vacancies in CCC Expected to Be Filled

WASHINGTON (AP)—James J. McEntee, Acting Director, forecasts almost 100 per cent replacement enrollments to fill 68,000 January vacancies in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Some industrial States, notably New Jersey, he said, may not reach their quotas, because of a gain in private employment, whereas others will have two or three applicants for every CCC job available.

Groups Favor Hospital Plan Of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Representatives of medical and hospital associations gave general approval to President Roosevelt's plan for Government construction of hospitals after a meeting at the White House yesterday.

The group to which the President outlined his proposal said it would report back to the various organizations represented and announce more specific reaction later.

As outlined by Mr. Roosevelt, the initial program would involve construction of small frame medical buildings in about 50 communities. Cost of operation and maintenance would be borne by the locality while title to the buildings would remain with the Federal Government.

The visitors urged the President to undertake the program only on an experimental basis, to guarantee against competition with existing hospital facilities, to make certain that the communities chosen would be able to maintain and operate the hospital units after they are built, and to insist upon high personnel standards.

Dr. Fred G. Carter, President of the American Hospital Association, said the President had assured the group there would be no competition with existing public or private facilities.

Represented at the conference, in addition to the American Hospital Association, were the American Medical Association, the American Protestant Hospital Association, and the (Roman) Catholic Hospital Association. Also present were Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, White House physician; Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, and Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Health Committee.

The associations represented were among those opposing the Wagner health plan at hearings held during the last session of Congress. For that reason Mr. Roosevelt has been anxious to get their approval for his more modest medical aid program announced last month.

Cuban Senate Votes Delay in Elections

HAVANA, Cuba (AP) — The Cuban Senate Jan. 10 passed a bill, yet to be adopted by the House, postponing until March 28 the general elections scheduled for Feb. 28.

The 30-day postponement was voted to permit opposition political parties to nominate candidates for President, Vice-President, Civil Governors of six provinces, Mayors of towns and cities, 81 members of the House and 18 members of the Senate.

Candidates of the parties forming the coalition supporting Col. Fulgencio Batista for President already have been nominated.

Chicagoans Go Into Politics To Get Public Schools Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because it wants to get politics out of the public schools, the Citizens School Committee, a Chicago civic organization, means to get into politics this spring, Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Committee, explained in her annual report. It will exert its influence to the fullest possible extent to bring about the election of better precinct committeemen here.

This does not mean, of course, that the Committee will tie up with any political party. Its aim, Mrs. Simpson said, is to "build political organizations in both parties upon a philosophy of some semblance of service." Its reason for focusing upon the election of precinct committeemen was given by Mrs. Simpson. Although they draw no salaries, these officials form the Democratic and Republican central committees which select candidates and determine political policies, she explained.

In the six years that the Citizens Schools Committee has been at work, a number of the things it has been striving for in the schools have been obtained, the Secretary's report showed. Various special services discontinued in a steep retrenchment program of 1933 have been restored, in accord with the Committee's recommendations.

Another sign of progress, as cited by Mrs. Simpson, is the current effort to select attendance officers on a merit basis, with the aid of qualified citizens in writing examination questions and grading papers.

"If the agreed plan holds, and qualified permanent truant officers are chosen to fill the 52 places now occupied by temporary appointees," she continued, "the community will owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the 10 or 12 who, without pay, grade papers of 7,000 would-be truant officers."

Another indication of improvement in the school situation, as noted in this review, is the appointment of better qualified persons to the school board in the last two years. If the two vacancies which occur this spring are filled with able and conscientious persons, then some needed reforms can be expected, the Citizens Committee notes.

First in the list of changes desired, as the Committee's resolutions named them, is the conduct of the superintendent's office. The incumbent's term expires this April, the Committee notes. At this date, a resolution stated, the Committee urges the Board to entrust the educational direction and control of the school system "to a superintendent . . . commanding the support and co-operation of the teaching staff, and having the strength, courage, and integrity required to resist all political pressure and other improper influence." The Board should also repudiate the "discredited principal's examination of 1936," another resolution asked. Until the effects of this examination are removed, there can be no pretense that the merit system is recognized in Chicago schools, declared the resolution.

Other things it wants the board to do are:

1. Oppose the increasing use of temporary appointments of unqualified persons.
2. Free the Board of Examiners from political control.
3. Cease confining positions in the Chicago schools to graduates of the Chicago Normal College and persons already employed in the system, and get the best possible teachers regardless of their home towns.
4. Expand vocational education.

The committee made extensive studies of vocational education last year and published a report, "Charting the Course for Vocational Education," which has been in demand all over the Nation.

Byrd Reports Slow, Halting Progress

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd wirelessed the Navy Jan. 10 that the two ships of the Government's Antarctic expedition were making "halting and slow" progress southward through ice masses.

Admiral Byrd reported the Antarctic ice pack was encountered much farther south than during his expedition of 1934.

About 600 miles northwest of the Bay of Whales, the message said, the motorship North Star time and again "slowed her engines to half speed or changed course in her effort to dodge the grinding ice masses."

Approximately 200 miles to the north and east of the North Star the cutter Bear sought an opening which would enable her to beat southward in time to meet the other vessel at the Bay of Whales. The message said, however, there was a possibility the Bear would have to follow the North Star's wake down the 179th meridian.

Two Cups of Leftover Meat

Make Delicious Dinner for Six!

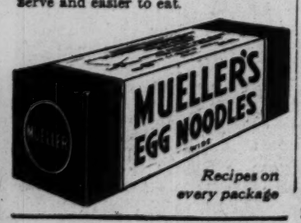
Try this grand dish tonight. Make it with lighter, more nutritious Mueller's Egg Noodles—and watch the family beam

COUNTRY CLUB NOODLES

1 pkg. Mueller's Egg Noodles
2 cups any leftover meat
3 tablespoons butter
1 onion, diced
1 carrot, diced
½ cup celery, diced
1 cup gravy or canned consommé
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook Mueller's Egg Noodles as directed. You'll love their full flavor! Melt butter in saucepan, add meat, onion, carrot, celery, gravy, Worcestershire, salt and pepper. Cook 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly with noodles and put in buttered baking dish. Bake in hot oven 10 minutes. Serves 6.

More eggs give Mueller's Egg Noodles their rich, golden color. Finest ingredients and painstaking care in manufacture have made Mueller's name famous for over 72 years. Mueller's Egg Noodles are now *perforated* for your added convenience. Just cook a few minutes, STIR WELL, and the noodles will *separate* into convenient 4-inch lengths, making them easier to serve and easier to eat.



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Really Field-Fresh Strawberries!

GOOD HEAVENS! REAL STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE!
BAZAAR
WHERE ON EARTH DID YOU FIND SUCH FRESH-TASTING BERRIES THIS TIME OF YEAR, GRACE?
WHY, THESE ARE BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN STRAWBERRIES
QUICK-FROZEN! DOES THAT GIVE THEM THEIR MARVELOUS FLAVOR?
NOT EXACTLY. THEY'RE MARVELOUS BERRIES ON THE BUSH, AND QUICK-FREEZING SEALS THE SWEET, JUICY GOODNESS IN, ONLY 4 HOURS AFTER PICKING!
BUT THESE TASTE EVEN BETTER THAN BERRIES I GET IN THE SUMMER!
NATURALLY! MOST BERRIES ARE PICKED GREEN AND RIPEN ON THE WAY TO MARKET. BUT THESE PLUMP, RED BIRDS EYE BEAUTIES ARE FULLY RIPENED ON THE PLANT!
AREN'T THEY EXPENSIVE?
NOT A BIT! BIRDS EYE STRAWBERRIES COME CLEANED, HULLED, SLICED... ALL READY TO SERVE! ONE BOX OF BIRDS EYE EQUALS A QUART OF THE WHOLE BERRIES. SO BIRDS EYE REALLY COST LESS!

Eat Better This Week With BIRDS EYE ...and SAVE MONEY!

Field-Fresh Strawberries
Tender Baby Lima Beans
Garden-Fresh Broccoli
Broilers—more white meat
Ocean-Fresh Haddock Fillets
Rhubarb—cut, ready to cook
Rib Roast (cut from selected beef)
Green Beans—(French Style)

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Guaranteed to satisfy... or MONEY BACK!

There are 60 Birds Eye Foods—all washed, trimmed, ready to cook or serve

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These Bon Voyage Brand soups are the famous luxury soups of Charles & Co.—superb culinary triumphs not usually found ready-prepared. Epicures will enjoy all six!

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

U. S. Food Stamp Plan: A Happy Experiment

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"You've all heard of the Government's new food stamp plan—for getting the farmers' surplus food products across to people on relief. Well, since the program is making a bigger hit this year even than its inaugural year of 1939, and since many people are curious to know more about how it ticks, we've included it in our series.

"The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation—which manages the program—has about decided that the plan's trial balloon days are over. Now they're ready for a big scale advance covering a hundred or more cities and counties—ready to see what this amazingly simple scheme can do for farm surpluses if put on a distinctly nation-wide basis."

Question: "The plan, as I recall, is simple, as you say. But could you refresh us as to its basic workings?"

Answer: "Briefly, it's a system by which surplus foods are distributed to relief families free of charge, making use of regular grocery store channels for distribution. First, reliefers buy one dollar's worth of orange stamps from the Surplus Commodities Corporation. That's good for all food purchases. Then, in addition, they are given, free of charge, 50 cents' worth of blue stamps. Now these they use for the purchase of foods in grocery stores which the Government has designated 'surplus commodities.' The grocer, in turn, takes all his stamps to the Government or some clearing bank, and gets them redeemed at full face value.

"In this way farm surpluses experience a heavy demand at the grocery stores—and in turn relief recipients get the extra foods free, instead of their being 'plowed under' or exported abroad in some form of dumping arrangement."

Question: "It sounds sensible. Has the Government any proof that the blue stamps are helping to eat up the farm surplus?"

Answer: "That's a practical question. Just now, as something of a guide for future expansion, the FSCC is making what it calls a 'monumental' analysis of the program. This will determine, for instance, what volume of food is being moved, what effect the stamp plan has on price trends, and what commodities are popular with the people on relief.

"The Government, however, began to take statistics even when the program was inaugurated in Rochester, New York, last May. And these indicated that grocers in relief areas sold 28 per cent more butter, 15 per cent more eggs and 62 per cent more flour after the scheme got under way, than they did before."

Question: "You speak of the program's inauguration in Rochester? Why wasn't an important plan like this given a bigger, nation-wide tryout?"

Answer: "Well, Milo Perkins, head of the FSCC, has been a businessman. He ran his own cotton-bagging business in Houston, Texas, before comming to the Department of Agriculture. He knew enough not to upset the whole food market by suddenly dumping a far-reaching program into the grocers' and reliefers' laps without plenty of advance education and try-outs. He wanted to go slow and feel his way.

"The result has been a careful beginning, and a steady and healthful growth ever since. But the FSCC knows today that it has only tapped the surface of the program's potentialities. It will be two years more before the Government's stamp scheme can be extended to all persons on relief in the United States."

Question: "Couldn't this same program be extended to non-reliefers as well as those on the WPA and those receiving state and local work relief and dole?"

Answer: "As a matter of fact, the blue and orange stamp program has been made available in one or two experimental cases to low income groups, not on relief, but having steady employment. However, the Government would do well to go slow here, lest the program be subjected to abuses. You see it costs the Federal Government nearly twice as much to run this program as it did to merely buy up surplus commodities on the farm and ship them by carload to the cities and dole them out to folk on relief. Now if this program were to be extended to low income groups, and then perhaps further to veterans or state or federal employees—well, you can see what kind of a bill Uncle Sam would have to foot. Congress probably would have to crack down on the FSCC."

Question: "But hasn't there been some 'chiseling' in the program—some attempt by reliefers to exchange the free blue stamps for money, or purchase forbidden commodities with them in cahoots with the grocers?"

Answer: "There's been surprisingly little chiseling. When the program was inaugurated, it was thought that the government might have to spend a tidy sum policing it. Instead, relief recipients have proven themselves to be generally honest."

Question: "It seems to me that this stamp program is capable of even bigger use in getting rid of all kinds of farm and even factory surpluses. Would you say something on that point?"

Answer: "For that, our guest speaker, William H. Stringer, of the Fireside Staff, will in his general discussion touch on the revolutionary possibilities of use—and abuse—hidden in the little orange-and-blue stamps, on Page 331."

'Surplus Sal' and Some of Her Subjects

Wide World

Uncle Sam Brings Supply and Demand Together

(1) An artist's sketch of the 25-cent blue and orange stamps used by the FSCC in disposing of surplus food products through relief channels. (2) Just a tiny part of America's surplus orange crop that is finding its way to reliefers through the food stamp plan. (3) Welfare clients in Rochester, N. Y., buying the blue and orange stamps. (4) Exchange of food for stamps at the corner grocery, with both parties (grocer and reliefer) satisfied.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Stamp Plan: Common-Sense Collaboration

By William H. Stringer

"It's the most sensible idea that has come out of the New Deal." That's what a Rochester banker called the blue-and-orange-stamp food distribution program.

An exaggeration, no doubt, but it shows how this scheme has caught the interest of all groups. Perhaps it's because this is one New Deal program that treads on no one's toes — wholesaler, retailer, consumer, or producer. No one, that is, except the taxpayer, and he gets caught, under any Government.

Ever since poverty in the midst of plenty became the American paradox, people have asked: "Can't the Government find some means of using up the farm surpluses by passing them on to needy folk, instead of plowing them under?" AAA I and AAA II wrestled with the problem for seven years. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace tried buying up and giving away the food surpluses, through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. But wholesale and retail grocers complained because the trade was being shunted around them. Others suggested subsidizing United States farm exports—a genteel term for dumping—but Mr. Wallace said that if America was going to give away food it ought to give it to its own people.

It was in 1938 that Secretary Wallace talked about selling food to reliefers at a lower than regular price, and again the grocers took alarm. Then—they all got together, wholesale and retail grocers and Secretary Wallace—and worked out this amazingly successful stamp system, and everyone was pleased. That's what co-operation will do.

Everybody Pleased

The grocers are pleased because they handle the distribution through their regular trade channels, and because relief clients must purchase a dollar's worth of food at regular prices (via the orange stamps) to get 50 cents worth free (via the blue stamps). Business in general is pleased because the Government has shown consideration of its interests. The farmer is pleased because his surplus produce is being used up.

Finally, Mr. Jones, the man on relief, who the plan is really to benefit, is pleased because he gets something for nothing, and because he can pick and choose his largesse at a regular grocery store instead of waiting in line at some relief center for whatever surplus crop the Government may have shipped in. And Mrs. Jones finds that her family has a better and more adequate diet.

Last May one city, Rochester, New York, was reporting the plan a success. Now Milo Perkins and his staff in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation believe they have sufficient experience behind them to begin a really rapid expansion. So by June 30 the stamps may be circulating in from 125 to 150 cities, districts and counties.

But continued education is needed, for not over 75 per cent of those eligible have taken advantage of the program so far. "Surplus Sal"—that's the name relief recipients have given to the "Goddess of Plenty" whose picture appears on the stamps—needs education to be appreciated.

The Plan Has Possibilities

Now the FSCC is experimenting with variations of the stamp plan. The stamps have been made available in some localities to poor but regularly employed people.

Secretary Wallace has really got hold of a revolutionary principle. These "Surplus Sals"—these blue and orange stamps—could be used to get rid of almost any kind of surplus. Theoretically they could be applied to America's surplus supply of steel, or overcoats, or gasoline, or mouth organs. Almost everything in the United States is produced in surplus or could be so produced. Some visionaries even wondered if the blue stamps are not an economic "cure-all."

However, there are practical limitations to this Aladdin's lamp, and the Department of Agriculture wisely recognizes them. The first joker is the same thing that prevents the United States Government from at once embarking on a program to rid the Nation of all its slums. It's the little matter of Congressional appropriations! Uncle Sam has to redeem all of those blue stamps which are given away free along with the purchased orange stamps. This could cost plenty.

Limitations to Plan

There are 20,000,000 people in the United States on the WPA or receiving some form of state or local assistance. The FSCC has one third of the Treasury receipts, plus whatever Congress appropriates, to spend on its food stamp program and its other activities. Last August it had about $100,000,000 to use on the stamp scheme. Divide that up among those 20,000,000 and it makes five dollars apiece, which won't go very far. Also, it has been estimated that if the plan were expanded to its full extent it would cost the Government $250,000,000 a year. This is much more than Congress has seen fit so far to spend on moving surplus foodstuffs.

Then, too, the Department of Agriculture must see that the program is handled judiciously. If certain foods were made regularly available for blue stamp purchase, this might lead farmers to increase their production and so to create a still larger surplus. There is also the danger of chisellers—relief recipients who might want to sell their blue stamps cut-rate for real money—merchants who might try to accept food stamps for liquor.

So much for the drawbacks and the dangers of misuse. Despite them, "Surplus Sal," who has Government, wholesaler, retailer, producer and consumer all in her employ, is rapidly becoming one of America's best-liked ladies. For she is one New Dealer who has made encouraging headway in bridging the cruel gap between America's over-production and its under-consumption. Perhaps her real name is Co-operation.

Mr. Jones Goes to the FSCC

Mr. Jones (you met him briefly on Fireside Page 331) is going down to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation office today. He hasn't had a regular job since that clothing factory folded up. But he has just received his relief check, and he and Mrs. Jones have heard about the Government's new scheme for distributing surplus food stuffs to those on relief—that business about the orange and blue stamps.

The Joneses were a little skeptical at first. Mr. Jones remembered waiting in line, once before, when the word came around that the relief agency was going to distribute surplus farm produce. All he could get that time was grapefruit—a nice luxury, but no variety.

This time, however, he's noticed that local businessmen are making a big fuss about the new plan, praising it, and the local Chamber of Commerce is reported in the papers to be backing it. And one of the local newspapers, which usually blasts away at everything New Dealish, says this scheme is worth looking into. And the relief office has assured Mr. Jones that if he signs up, it won't mean any cut in his relief payments.

From the newspapers and explanations given at relief headquarters, he and Mrs. Jones have the stamp scheme down pat. It seems that you buy so many orange stamps with your relief money—in 25 cent denominations. And for every dollar's worth of orange stamps, the Government gives you 50 cents' worth of blue stamps. And you can spend both at any grocery store. Spending the orange stamps for food is just like spending your own money for food. But when you spend the blue stamps it's just as though the Government gave you that money.

There's only one restriction: You can spend the blue stamps only for farm produce which the Government has officially listed as surplus—your grocer will know which that is: eggs, butter, flour, oranges, prunes, dried beans, cornmeal and the like.

The Jones family have been in consultation. How much can they afford to sign up for, out of their relief allowance? Might as well put all their regular food money into orange stamps. Most reliefers living at home spend about a dollar a week on food. There are four in the Jones family—that's four dollars for orange stamps. But this week, praise be, by the use of the additional blue stamps they will be getting $6 worth of food for $4. Surely worth trying.

So Mr. Jones goes down and buys a booklet of orange and blue stamps. Then he goes around the corner to the local store, the grocery with the big sign in the window reading:

"Orange and Blue Food Stamps
Redeemed Here.
We Are Helping American Farmers
Move Surplus Crops."

There, with the orange stamps he and Mrs. Jones buy their usual staples: potatoes, bread, milk. And then, two dollars' worth of food they wouldn't get otherwise: a dozen eggs, some oranges, more butter, a bag of flour, some peaches.

Yes, that's the case history of Mr. Jones, relief recipient, and his reaction to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation's food stamp program.

Food Stamp Cities

The food stamp plan is spreading. It started last May at Rochester, N. Y. Since then city after city has taken to it. A count the first of this year shows that 32 areas in 26 states have been selected for introduction of the plan.

By the first of this year the plan had gotten under way in 17 areas and others were fast falling into line. Here are the places where the plan has been adopted as of Jan. 1, and those where it is planned to introduce it early in the new year.

In Operation

Rochester, N. Y.
Dayton, Ohio
Seattle, Wash.
Kings County.
Birmingham, Ala.
Jefferson County.
Des Moines, Iowa
Shawnee, Okla.
Pottawatomie County.
Springfield, Ill.
Allentown, Pa.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Salt Lake County.
Madison, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Ramsey County.
Providence, R. I.
Denver, Colo.
Wichita Falls, Texas
Wichita County.
Little Rock, Ark.
Pulaski County.
Richmond, Va.
San Francisco, Calif.

Already Selected

Bismarck, N. D.
Burleigh County.
Mandon, N. D.
Morton County.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Akron, Ohio.
Macon, Ga.
Portland, Ore.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Reno County,
Sioux Falls, S. D.
Minnehaha County
Springfield, Mass.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Lincoln, Neb.
Omaha, Neb.
Portland, Maine.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Columbia, S. C.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Texas.
Hall County.

Where the Stamps Go

What do reliefers buy with their blue stamps?

Official figures shed some light on this question. We give here figures showing what percentage of the value of these stamps were spent on various products in six relief areas for two periods—July 16-Sept. 30, and Oct. 2-28. The six regions are: Rochester, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Seattle, Wash.; Birmingham, Ala.; Des Moines, Iowa; and Pottawatomie County, Okla.

	National Average First period	National Average Second period
Butter	24.0	26.4
Eggs	23.6	24.9
Lard	...	10.1
Flour	13.3	13.2
Corn meal	2.1	2.1
Rice	2.1	...
Dried prunes	2.1	1.8
Peaches	10.0	...
Pears	2.4	1.8
Raisins	...	2.3
Apples	...	8.4
Dry beans	4.1	4.1
Cabbage	3.2	...
Peas	2.0	...
Tomatoes	7.7	...
Onions	4.4	4.2
Snap beans	...	1.7

Test Case No. 1

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation chose Rochester for trying out its food stamp plan.

Why?

Well, in the first place relief recipients there were paid by check rather than by food vouchers. Thus a test of the stamps at Rochester would show to what extent families in need would accept them. Then, too, though most Americans think of Rochester as a rich, flourishing city, it nevertheless has its relief problem. One out of five of Rochester's 330,000 people was dependent on relief in May, 1939.

Furthermore, Rochester had made a good record for the competent administration of its relief. So the FSCC's special staff could follow and check accurately on the results, unhampered by politics or shiftless management. Finally, Rochester, with its diversified industries set in the midst of fertile farmlands, is considered a fairly typical city.

Did Rochester relief recipients take to the stamps?

They did. During the first three days of the test, 3,900 out of the 8,600 relief clients who received checks, had purchased stamps. They spent $29,026 for the orange stamps, and received $14,513 in blue stamps as a present from Uncle Sam.

The chart below shows how the plan's popularity grew:

Families Participating		
Relief Type	**May 16-31**	**July 1-15**
WPA	703	2,037
City Home Relief	3,832	4,319
Veteran's Relief	487	594
Old Age Help	269	710
Aid to Children	33	297
Increase in Stamps		
Orange stamps	$45,380	$78,606
Blue stamps	22,690	39,303

British Try to Equalize Cost of War to Public

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—Britain's most urgent war problem on the home front is that of financing the war with as equitable distribution as possible of the burdens among all sections of the community.

The problem fundamentally resolves itself into the question of how to meet the colossal war expenditure with a minimum upheaval in the social and economic structure. Both Labor and Capital are deeply concerned over the question of maintaining highest possible standard of living and yet prevent inflation in the face of the war financing demands.

An essential step toward this end is obviously a restriction on consumption. The wealthier section of the population already has been forced to do this through increased income tax and other extra burdens since the outbreak of war.

But unless it is proposed to embark upon a system of the confiscation of wealth, which it is clear would simply defeat its own ends, consumption must now be limited where it is the greatest. This is among wage earners, since two thirds of the national consumption is by people below the income tax level of £125 a year.

Strive Against Inflation

The war must mean a smaller supply of goods for civilian consumption, and if the present standards of living are continued, then there is danger of inflation, since a normal demand with less supply must necessarily involve increased prices. From this point begins the vicious spiral which occurred during the World War, namely, of rising prices, rising wages and rising costs, which in turn led again to higher prices.

As a check to this danger various suggestions have been made. The most recent proposal was that of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in his Mansion House speech on Jan. 9, namely that present system under which wages are tied to the cost of living must disappear. This suggestion has been variously received.

One section of the press, the Financial Times, enthusiastically declares: "Once and for all the Government has categorically declared," that there must be an end of this connection, undoubtedly believing that this will mean reduction in costs because wages form such an important part of the costs of industry today.

British Labor has not yet spoken officially on this matter, but since this "wage and cost of living" connection has come to be regarded as a basic principle, dearly won by the Trades Unions, it is questionable that their support will be easily obtained.

Workers Oppose Inflation

Labor, it is true, knows full well from experience that the working classes have nothing to gain from inflation, it knows that, despite the importance in trade union history of the phrase, "wage earner's standard of living," the worker either loses in real wages or must work much harder without any real increase in his powers of consumption. For in the long run prices always win over wages as things are constituted today.

What then can be done? The workers have every interest in winning the war, in avoiding inflation by overconsumption. For it is only through a victory in the present struggle, Labor believes, that its socio-economic position, so difficulty won, can be retained.

One suggestion put forward for getting the workers to restrict consumption in order to maintain price levels, made some weeks ago by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, the well-known economist, was that any increases in wages should be given in savings to be spent after the war.

This was not enthusiastically received by many Labor leaders who saw it as an attempt to unfairly restrict workers. Savings through special government plans for wage earners, such as national savings certificates and defense bonds, are and is a voluntary system which cannot have any great effect upon this great problem.

Plan for Price Stabilization

Another interesting proposal is that each member of the community should be guaranteed adequate supplies of certain essential commodities at unaltered prices, a kind of "Iron Ration," as an important move toward price stabilization.

These methods, and any others proposed, will certainly not meet with universal approval because of the far-reaching and widespread interests affected. Labor's criticism will undoubtedly concentrate upon proving that the Government should tackle the problem from the other end, that it should do more to stabiiize prices, even though subsidising, thus eliminating the necessity for new wages demand. In this connection it should be recalled that Mr. Chamberlain expressly mentioned the recent "prices of goods act" as specially designed to prevent profiteering in commodities.

How Germany Acted

This issue of wages and prices could be easily "settled" in a totalitarian state. Thus months ago Germany simply issued an edict that both prices and wages were stabilized at existing levels.

But apart from other even more important considerations it is already evident that this method does not maintain stabilization. And the method of solution in the Third Reich certainly is no contribution toward closer co-operation between the State, Labor, or Capital.

The problem now facing Britain will become more urgent as extension of war production leads to vast increases in employment at high money rates, and so an early solution is essential.

The importance of the issue is clearly revealed in a Manchester Guardian editorial which concludes, "If this problem is not to cause friction and the danger of serious disunity, it is essential for the Government to make the nation realize its urgency and its character, and to show that it is itself ready to act with courage and without favor in distributing the burdens of the struggle."

Merrily They Skate—in Washington

Wide World

What Better Spot Than the Lincoln Memorial Pool?

Time out for winter! Even politics, always interesting in the Capital, loses some of its luster when the Lincoln Memorial's glistening pool invites the bristling steel. With the Washington Monument in the background, the city now gives evidence of outdoor merry-making—spills and all.

Reich to Raid Any Convoyed Ships

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Germany's warning to neutral shipping against accepting British convoy protection received forceful emphasis today in connection with the bombing of two Danish steamers Jan. 9, allegedly being convoyed by British warships.

Praising the German planes which were reported to have sunk two British ships besides bombing and machine-gunning several others, authorized sources in Germany said any neutral vessel accepting a British convoy deserved to be attacked even more than British ships that were only doing their wartime duty.

These sources said the German planes attacked the Danish ships only after obtaining proof that they were convoyed.

In German opinion they, therefore became "foreign legionnaires."

[In reporting Tuesday's series of attacks on merchant vessels in the North Sea, the British Admiralty said the German policy was to attack unescorted ships. It said two Danish vessels, first reported sunk, later were found afloat and would be brought into port.]

The German sources said that any neutral ship which accepted a belligerent convoy both endangered the neutrality of its country and gave proof of intending to help Germany's enemies.

No Gas Used

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced yesterday that a Uruguayan medical commission had reported finding no evidence to support a German charge that the British used mustard gas in the battle against the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee off the coast of Uruguay on Dec. 13.

Sinking Watched

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—An unidentified ship sank off the east coast of England today while crowds attracted by the noise of an explosion watched from the shore.

At the same time the Air Ministry said German planes attempted to bomb a merchant vessel off the Norfolk coast were intercepted and driven off by defense fighters.

The Norwegian Admiralty announced yesterday that the 1,343 ton Norwegian steamer Max Frederiksgad had been sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

Seven members of the crew were picked up from a float, but the fate of an undetermined number of others was not known.

Test Blockade

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 11 (AP)—The German freighter Sao Paulo, 4,977 tons, heavily loaded with cotton, sailed from Cabedello, Jan. 8, to run home through the British blockade. Cabedello is at the eastern tip of Brazil, near Pernambuco.

The 4,118-ton Bahia which sailed from Bahia, Brazil, in a similar attempt, was today reported to have been wrecked after striking an iceberg off the coast of Iceland yesterday.

Fourteen other German ships, besides the 6,062-ton Rio Grande, are in Brazilian ports.

Meanwhile the British cruiser Ajax arrived in Rio de Janeiro harbor today. The Ajax was one of the warships in the naval battle Dec. 13 against the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Parties Unite In Dominion For Support of War

TORONTO (AP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn opened the fifth session of the Twentieth Ontario Legislature by declaring that Canadians were not taking the war seriously enough. The speech from the Throne said that Ontario had ample electric power resources for present needs and that plans to take care of future demands were under way. This was interpreted generally as a reference to the negotiations with the United States concerning the St. Lawrence River seaway and power project. Mr. Hepburn said it was unnecessary to pledge Ontario's whole-hearted co-operation to the Federal Government in its war effort.

Conservative Leader George Drew said he agreed with the Premier that the war would be long. He pledged the opposition's co-operation in every way possible to make Ontario's contribution an effective one.

Mr. Hepburn announced that the Government would proceed with its plan to extend terms of municipal elective bodies as a war economy. He added that the Government intended to provide for biennial instead of annual elections.

Almost New $1,500 Auto Sells for $40

CHICAGO (AP)—Conrad Uchtman's new $1,500 automobile is 16 years old and cost him only $40.

He bought it from his friend, Edward Osterman, who paid $1,500 for it in 1924, drove it home. Its wheels have not turned since. The speedometer reads 4.5 miles.

"The lines are a little old fashioned," said Mr. Uchtman, who is the fire chief of suburban Deerfield, "but it was a good car then and I figure it's a good car now."

Canadians Own Homes

Nearly 59 per cent of Canada's urban population live in single houses, and 46 per cent of all dwellings are owned by their occupiers, says a survey of "Urban and Rural Housing" issued by the International Documents Service of the Columbia University Press. Even in towns with more than 30,000 inhabitants, the proportion of owned dwellings is as large as 37 per cent.

British Air Attack Upon Sylt Held Reply to Nazi Ship Raid

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—While details of the Royal British Air Force raid on the German island of Sylt yesterday still were incomplete, it was regarded as significant that the raid came immediately after the previous day's intensive air raids upon British and neutral shipping over the North Sea. The intention of the raid apparently was to attack German raiders and mine layers at the seaplane base.

While London newspapers said that up to 50 British and German warplanes engaged in a fight over the fringe of islands on the northwest German coast, the Air Ministry confined its account to a terse communiqué reporting another North Sea battle with one British and one German plane shot down and another German plane forced to land in Denmark.

An informed source said the British were on a reconnaissance flight over the North Sea about 200 miles from home when German fighters dived in an attack with the sun at their backs.

The attacks were said to have been successfully beaten off, the British aircraft keeping in close formation.

After about a half-hour of fighting, it was said, British fliers pressed on 130 miles further—exactly the distance to Sylt.

It was disclosed that the Royal Air Force bombers struck at the Sylt seaplane base first about 1 a. m., Jan. 10.

The same thing happened in the Dec. 18 fight when a mass air raid on Helgoland was the prompt British answer to German air attacks on North Sea trawlers..

The Germans said three out of nine British planes, Bristol "Blenheim" bombers, had been shot down. "Blenheim" bombers are two-motored planes with a top speed, at 20,000 feet, of 277 miles an hour.

Debate in Parliament Seen After Hore-Belisha Speaks

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The dismissal of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha as War Secretary drew fresh criticism today and it appeared likely that Parliament would be given an opportunity to probe the issue in a debate when it returns next Tuesday from the holiday recess.

No official announcement was made of Parliamentary plans but political correspondents of morning newspapers predicted the House of Commons would have a full-dress debate on the dismissal after Mr. Hore-Belisha had made his own statement.

It was said such a debate would depend in a measure on what the former War Secretary said of the shake-up which gave his post to Mr. Oliver Stanley. If he is content with explaining why he failed to accept the Presidency of the Board of Trade, the debate will be short, it was predicted; if he attacks the Government, the Prime Minister undoubtedly will reply and answer the questions of members of Parliament later.

Today's criticism came from Mr. John Marchbank, National Railway Union Secretary, who wrote in the Union's official newspaper that the dismissal of the War Secretary was a shock to public confidence.

Mr. Chamberlain's action, he wrote, "reflects the gravest discredit upon his judgment as Prime Minister."

"It would have lessened the scandal somewhat," he added, "if the new War Secretary were a Minister of outstanding capacity."

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV4RH	62.11	4.82	6-11 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJAF	62.05	4.83	8-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HCJD	62.00	4.84	7-10:30 p. m.
Barranquilla, Colombia	HJFC	61.10	4.91	4-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RM	59.88	5.01	4-10 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9 p. m.-midnight.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass.	WRUL (W1XAL)	49.67	6.04	Evenings, irregular.
London	GSB	49.59	6.05	6:20-9:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2; 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HC2RL	48.21	6.43	Nights, irregular
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7.10	Saturdays, Midnight-2 a. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	6-7 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	11.00 a. m.-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
Melbourne	VK3ME	31.67	9.51	5-7 a. m.
Lahti, Finland	OFD	31.58	9.51	Afternoons, irreg.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Armenia, Colombia	HJ6ABH	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
Jelov, Norway	LKC	31.50	9.52	Irreg. near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Hong Kong		31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m.; 5 p. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VK2ME	31.28	9.58	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31.28	9.59	Tues., 7:15-10 p. m. Wed., 8-9 p.m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8:30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRK	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m
Melbourne, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	2 p. m.-Mid.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABP	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	T14NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRA-1	30.96	9.69	6-9 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.86	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	7-11:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.61	9.83	5-midnight
Rome	IRF	30.60	9.84	6-9 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irreg.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	1-5 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Sun., Mon., 7-8 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	Noon-midnight.
Lahti, Finland	OFE	25.47	11.78	1 a. m.-noon, irregular.
Boston	WRUL (W1XAL)	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p. m., Wed., Fri.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-9 p. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGP	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	25.40	11.81	4:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 7:30-9 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Prague, German Bohemia	D---	25.34	11.84	3:10 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	10:15 a. m.-6 p. m.; 7-9:15 9:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	5-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	25.00	12.02	Noon-6 p. m.
Reykjavik, Iceland	TFJ	24.52	12.35	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-3; 7-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	19.84	15.12	Sun., 1-2 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.15	19.80	5-10 a. m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-6.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Belgrade		19.75	15.18	Near 6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m., Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. also.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Prague, German Bohemia	D---	19.70	15.23	Near 9 a. m., 4 p. m., irregular
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.; noon-6 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)		19.69	15.27	4-6 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	Noon-4 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	Noon-8 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-noon.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc., (25.4m) 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m), 6.04mc., (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc., (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m.), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc., (49.6m), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc., (25.6m), 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Underground Travelers

Subway-riding New Yorkers spend two to three weeks a year underground.

Chandler's
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Print Blouses tell a story of Spring smartness
$2

"Gulliver's Travels" portrayed in a brilliant new print! Wear it now to give a fresh Spring look to your suit or skirt. Navy, copen, wine, gold—sizes 32 to 38.

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FROM $2.50 SINGLE · FROM $3.50 DOUBLE
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You will find each member of our staff competent to advise you on the proper clothes to wear in southern waters and southern lands.

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*Imported Linen Suits $16.50 *Kentropic Suits $25*
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TWO EXCLUSIVE ROGER KENT IDEAS
Linen Biarritz Blazer with contrasting Scarf $16.50
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Opium: Spread Seen Despite Tokyo Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Criticism of Japan's opium policy in occupied sections of China has at last drawn a Japanese explanation, but one which does not appear to satisfy most critics. Dr. M. S. Bates, a courageous American missionary educator of the University of Nanking, brought Japan into action by two reports filled with stinging words and uncomfortable figures.

Replying to the Bates reports, issued from Nanking, a Japanese spokesman has declared that the opium traffic is being curbed gradually through Government monopoly rather than by outright suppression. The statement makes no attempt, however, at direct refutation of Dr. Bates' facts.

Through Government licensing, according to the spokesman, opium consumption in Formosa has decreased from 169,064 addicts to 14,787 in 38 years. Korea once had many morphine addicts, but the use of this drug has been almost completely stamped out there, the spokesman said.

[Most of the drug peddlers in North China are Koreans, and many have followed the Japanese Army farther south, investigators have reported.]

Acreage Reduced

The spokesman admitted that in Manchukuo there had been little progress in stamping out narcotics, but it was said that opium-growing acreage gradually had decreased to a point where the drug must be imported from Iran. A narcotics law promulgated in 1937 was designed to remove the evil within 10 years.

Speaking of the Nanking Reformed Government, the spokesman said it was "endeavoring to secure opium suppression amid the deteriorated and abnormal conditions which necessarily follow large-scale hostilities." The point is made that although Government revenue from various opium taxes for the first six months of 1939 amounted to $7,633,044 Chinese currency, "it is being disbursed for the suppression and the control of opium smoking."

This last is not supported by reports of independent observers save for the fact that there is suppression of dealers outside the official circle.

Commenting editorially upon this statement, the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post, which gave first publicity in China to both of Dr. Bates' reports, says: "It [the spokesman's reply] cannot by any stretch of imagination be termed a direct meeting of the terse, forceful statement of facts in the report."

Public Stores in Nanking

Dr. Bates sets the present population of the Nanking municipality, within and adjacent to the City walls, at about 480,000—served, as regards opium, by 30 public stores and 175 licensed smoking dens, while 14 hotels are known to have licenses. There is a large illegal trade, he says, which officials are continually trying to force into channels profitable to themselves."

An "Opium Suppression Bureau" supplies the drug to the public stores, which pass it on to dens and private buyers at a profit, the average daily sales running to 3,000 ounces with a profit of about $5,500. A figure of 3,000 ounces a day is estimated to represent at least 60,000 addicts, and the full figure is thought to be above that.

It is believed that the main supply comes from Manchukuo, a secondary supply through Japanese purchasing and shipping arrangements from Iran.

"The Executive Yuan of the Reformed (Japanese-sponsored) Government," writes Dr. Bates, "which conducts the opium business in the occupied portions of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang Provinces, receives a monthly income of $3,000,000 (Chinese currency, or about U. S. $250,000).

Aviation in Asia's Empire Drama

Puppet states approve charter for monopoly of air in Japanese-controlled areas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11—Approval has been given by three Japanese supported regimes—the Peiping Provisional Government, the new Nanking Government, and the Federated Autonomy Government of Mongolia—of the charter for a China Airways Company, semi-official firm designed to monopolize the aviation business in Japanese-occupied areas of China.

This company, capitalized at 50,000,000 yen (about $12,000,000), is to start air service between Shanghai and Canton, Dairen, Tsingtao and Kaifeng, as well as between Peiping and Hankow, Hangchow and Nanking, and other lines. It will also operate existing lines between Shanghai and Peiping, Shanghai and Hankow, Peiping and Dairen and Peiping and Paotow.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Japan's new air service from Tokyo to Bangkok, Muang Thai (Siam), and the Chinese-Russian line just inaugurated between Chungking and Moscow, carry an important phase of the struggle for dominance in East Asia into the air.

Wings offer one way out to a China whose land communications bear the brunt in Japan's latest strategy of cutting China off from the outside world.

Russia, still an enigma in Far Eastern affairs, is helping China hold open an aerial back door.

Japan, unwilling to grant reciprocal privileges in its own Empire to foreign air services, but intent on commanding China from the skies, has dodged British Hong Kong in favor of Bangkok as a terminus for the southern line.

Plane 'Made in Japan'

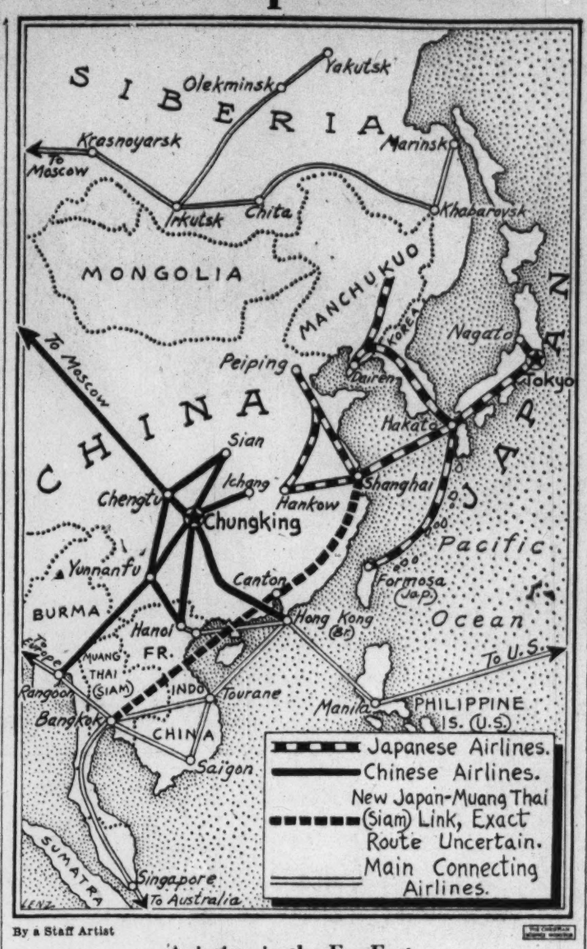
As a result of the Japan-Muang Thai aviation agreement, Japan Air Transport is to fly a twin-engined "made in Japan" plane on regular schedule to Bangkok. The Tokyo press has been most enthusiastically acclaiming the Siamese capital as the "aerial hub of the Far East."

While the new scheme makes an interesting change in the Far East aviation picture, Hong Kong will still claim the honor so freely handed over by the Japanese to Bangkok. For although connections may be made at Bangkok for Europe and the South Seas, Bangkok is no better in that respect than Hong Kong, while the latter port additionally has the important trans-Pacific line to California and likewise connection with two Chinese airlines leading not only to Chungking with its Moscow service, but now linking to a new Burma line which will give an Asia overland short-cut to Europe.

Reciprocity is Lacking

Even Bangkok's direct connection with Japan will be reduced in importance within the near future, if, as planned, the Japanese send a new airline southward from Shanghai to Canton which is in close proximity to Hong Kong even if the Japanese fail to negotiate a landing agreement with Britain—a thing they are unlikely to arrange because the British would certainly demand reciprocity, and it is against Japanese policy to let foreign commercial planes fly into Japan on regular schedules.

It is a point of some interest that the Japanese intend to fly a Japanese-manufactured plane on the Bangkok run. This may be a Japanese assembled plane fabricated in America or elsewhere, a plane similar to some American or other craft and manufactured in Japan under patent purchase, or actually a truly all-Japan plane—in which case it is safe to say that it will be a fairly close copy of some foreign design, for Japanese engineers have not disclosed sufficient training and experience to originate anything really new in the twin-engined transport field. Nevertheless they are decidedly the foremost plane constructors in the Far East and they show intense interest in such new models as the four-engined tricycle-landing gear transport just purchased from America for $700,000.



By a Staff Artist

Aviation in the Far East

The Japanese air lines to Muang Thai (Siam) and the Japanese and Chinese controlled air transport in China are shown.

Travel Is Extra Heavy

Planes are booked to capacity a week or more ahead, like the trains and steamships between Japan and China. No one seems able to explain just why so many Japanese are traveling back and forth, except on the thesis that they go to China in search of a fortune and return when they find it's not to be had until the "new order" moves a couple of steps ahead of its present status.

Meanwhile the Chinese, with American, German, and Russian collaboration, continue to operate their planes out of Chungking to a variety of points, including Hong Kong, Kunming, French Indo-China, Chengtu, and, latest of all, Moscow. Wartime hadicaps to other forms of travel have shown the immense value of aircraft for quick and comfortable transport, as never before. The only major risk about journeying in Chinese aircraft is that one may be shot down. It is a risk virtually any traveler in interior China gladly takes if he has the cash and can get a booking. After all, one is likely to be shot or bombed anywhere in China nowadays!

New Routes to Open

The Japanese do not fly into Hong Kong, but it has recently been announced that the China head office of Japan Air Transport is soon to be removed from Peiping to Shanghai, at which time there will be an opening of some new routes, including one to Canton. This presents a peculiar situation. The Japanese must fly over some coastal territory still held by the Chinese, and they will cross the path of Chinese planes, often attacked by Japanese raiders, proceeding between Hong Kong and Chungking.

But there is no apparent reason why they cannot embark on such service, presumably using modern American twin-engined airplanes which may be expected to stay in the air until they reach their destination. Then the Japanese will be only a few hours by ship or train from Hong Kong and the other airlines to America and Europe, even though they do not negotiate Hong Kong landing privileges for themselves.

Japan already operates a service between Tokyo and Shanghai of about six hours' flying time, as well as one between Shanghai and North China, and between Japan and North China, Japan and Korea, and Japan and Formosa. This latter service could be readily extended to the Chinese mainland if desired, but a line from Shanghai would be more logical.

It can hardly be said that the Japanese are looking for business on their China airlines, which are under a form of control by the military as was the case in Manchuria after the "incident" of 1931. Special military passes must be obtained before one can get a ticket out of Shanghai by Japan Air Transport, but on the other hand one can walk into the Tokyo office of the same company and buy a ticket to Shanghai with no more formality than showing one's passport—and speaking for a seat well in advance of the intended flight.

War Was Setback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Commercial aviation in China suffered a terrific setback with the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Gradually a new situation has built up in which there is duality of operation, by the Chinese in free China on the one hand and by the Japanese in, and connecting with, occupied China on the other.

A third classification might be made from the other foreign operators—American, across the Pacific, and British and French, from Europe via the Suez route—who make Hong Kong their Far East terminus. The latest development in this connection is Pan American's change of schedule by which the Clipper arrives from America, Hawaii, and the Philippines on Tuesdays at 2 p. m., instead of Wednesdays as hitherto, and departs on Wednesdays at 8:30 a. m., this change being in order to make better connection with the British and French lines on to Europe.

Stimson Asks Curb on Arms to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The United States should demonstrate to the Japanese people and to the world the sincerity of its stand for peace in the Orient and for an end to international aggression through passing one of the four bills now before Congress prohibiting the export to Japan of arms, ammunition, or raw materials for war, according to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover.

This action, following the "moral embargo" on the export to Japan of aircraft and of machinery for the manufacture of high-test aviation gasoline now in effect, as well as the recent abrogation of the 1911 Trade Treaty, would help reverse the present policy of the Japanese army leaders, Mr. Stimson declared in a letter published in The New York Times today.

Mr. Stimson denied that such action would lead to war with Japan, holding that "the very last thing the Japanese Government desires is war with the United States," and that it would help restore "the stable equilibrium of Eastern Asia, in which the United States is so deeply interested and which is now menaced by Japan's attack on China."

Questions of Policy

The text, in part, follows:

In the problems presented to them by the present chaotic conditions of the European world, the Government and people of the United States have taken successfully their first step toward an affirmative foreign policy. They have repealed the automatic arms embargo which made them in effect an unwilling ally of those nations of whose international conduct they disapproved. They have returned to the policy of their fathers, who believed that peace-loving nations when they were unjustly threatened or attacked should be allowed to defend themselves with arms purchased in neutral markets. . . .

U. S. Aids Japan

Now we are approaching another national problem brought about by war—this time on the opposite side of the world, in Asia.

For three years the great resources of our country to a major degree have been thrown continuously to the aid of wrong-doing in the Far East. They have been used not only to assist unprovoked aggression against China but also to facilitate acts of inexcusable cruelty toward unoffending Chinese civilians, women and children. They have been used to promote the violation of treaties which we initiated and which represent the hope of modern civilization in the Far East. . . .

It is not our national legislation which is at fault, but a comparatively small number of individual Americans who are directly responsible—chiefly the merchants who are selling to Japan the ore, steel, and scrap iron indispensable for her bombs, and the large oil producers who are selling to her the even more indispensable aviation gasoline for her planes.

Today that responsibility has become more clear than ever. The resources of the very few other nations who formerly joined with us in that traffic are now nearly all absorbed in the European war. Except in America there are very few of these indispensable materials for aggression which are now left available to Japan. The focus for responsibility is thus almost wholly centered upon us.

The figures of the sordid traffic have been published and republished many times and there is no need for repeating them here.

If a prophet Nathan were abroad in the world today, his finger would point unerringly at Uncle Sam and there would be no doubt in his decision, "Thou art the man."

Not People's Will

And yet as to the American people as a whole that would be an unjust condemnation. Both the press and the Gallup polls overwhelmingly show that there is no international question on which our people are more thoroughly united than as to the Japanese aggression against China. . . .

On Jan. 26, next, the six months' notice given by our Government of the abrogation of the treaty with Japan will have expired. Our Government will then be morally free to act with respect to our commerce with that country. It is therefore important that our people should consider and discuss the matter thoroughly and in its broadest aspects so that our Government may act in the light and with the support of an intelligent public opinion. . . .

Tighten 'Moral Embargo'

One step it [the Government] could take today and that step is in line with what it has already done. It could address its powerful leadership and influence toward persuading those Americans who are now engaged in exporting iron ore and scrap iron as well as aeronautical gasoline to Japan to cease their exportations. The Secretary of State has already successfully applied this method of a so-called "moral embargo" toward preventing further exports to Japan of airplanes and of machinery for the manufacture of the special kind of gasoline necessary to fly airplanes.

Stop the Fuel Flow

It is hard to see why we should stop with those efforts and not go on and try to stop the export of the special gasoline itself. The stoppage of the machinery for manufacturing that gasoline is of little present avail so long as we permit the export of the product itself.

The readiness of our merchants of airplanes in the past to accept such leadership of our State Department should encourage it in the belief that it would have the support of our oil and scrap merchants in further efforts.

Compliance with such a request by our Government would be worthwhile as an immediate step in the line of restoring our own self-respect. And it might well be an effective step. But it could hardly be more than a step.

In the light of the violence which Japan during the past few years has done to the principles advocated by this country, as well as to our material interests in Asia, such a step can hardly be thought adequate. In order to impress Japan with the seriousness of the feeling of our people as to this matter, I think our Government will probably have to go further.

There are at least four bills now pending in Congress proposing directly to prohibit the export by us to Japan of arms, munitions, and the raw materials out of which arms are made.

One of these bills bases its proposed action specifically upon the reason that the arms and materials thus prohibited are intended to be used in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Nation whose sovereignty and integrity the United States is obligated by treaty to respect. . . .

Emphasis on Right

The passage of such legislation would have the great advantage of demonstrating more clearly than any other method the reason for our action and the emphasis which we place upon right conduct in international relations and particularly upon the treaty for which we are mainly responsibile, undertaking to respect the integrity and independence of China.

Furthermore, the fact that our Congress representing our entire people had taken such action would carry with it a weight of influence which would be far more effective in impressing the people of Japan with the sincerity of our purpose than any other action.

Sincere Disapproval

The stable equilibrium of Eastern Asia, in which the United States is so deeply interested and which is now menaced by Japan's attack upon China, cannot be restored without a complete reversal of the conduct followed for several years by the leaders of the Japanese Army. And among the influences which would be effective in ultimately accomplishing that reversal next to the courageous and stubborn resistance of the Chinese Nation would be the knowledge in Japan that the United States through the action of its representative Congress had deliberately and clearly taken such a weighty step to evince its disapproval.

Restoration of Law

Indeed, the influence of such action by our Government would transcend even the great crisis in Asia. Throughout the broken and warring world of today it would show that this Nation recognizes its responsibility for making efforts toward the restoration of law and order and that wherever its peaceful influence can effectively be thrown it will be thrown on the side of independence and freedom and against militarized aggression. It would thus powerfully tend to confirm the already great influence which has been exercised by the repeal last Autumn of the automatic embargo legislation.

Henry L. Stimson

New York, Jan. 10, 1940.

U. S. Navy Plans Stir Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Expansion of the United States Navy would precipitate a building race with Japan, newspapers predicted and a Japanese Navy spokesman hinted today. One newspaper called expansion "The American Menace."

"Naturally the Japanese Navy feels great concern," the spokesman said of the $1,300,000,000 American naval program now before Congress. "Apparently it is designed to maintain the United States' superior ratio even after lapse of the Washington Treaty."

This treaty, which expired Jan. 1, 1937, fixed the United States' naval ratio to Japan at 5 to 3.

The spokesman said construction of 52,000-ton United States warships, mentioned as a possible early development by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, would "concern all naval powers."

Reappearance of the American proposal for naval improvements at the island of Guam was characterized by the spokesman as "not a graceful attitude."

He declined to amplify his comments, but Tokyo newspapers were more forthright.

"If the United States, in disregard of the fundamentally peaceful program of the Japanese Navy, seeks to maintain its unjustifiable superiority," said the newspaper Asahi, "Japan, in accordance with her policy of permitting no aggression, obviously would be compelled to strengthen her fleet sufficiently to meet the American menace.

Nichi Nichi said: "The United States has merely indicated in undisguised terms its glaring hostility toward Japan."

Submarine Prey Found Confined To Small Ships

NEW YORK (AP)—Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, predicted that German submarine warfare would not win. In an address before the Kiwanis Club, he said that although the British had a "bad time before the convoy system was instituted, sinkings last week were of small ships—because they (submarines) can't get at the big ones."

Both British and French submarines "are having a great deal to do with lessening of submarine warfare," he added.

Meanwhile, Commander Edward Ellsberg of the Naval Reserve, asserted before the Bond Club that British Navy leaders must "use their imaginations and try to conceive of the things that may happen and at least be in a reasonable situation for defense against them."

Capital Library Adds Free Music

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the 100 gift albums of symphonic records presented by the National Committee for Music Appreciation, the Washigton Public Library has established a free music lending division.

The Washington Library is the first public library to benefit from the National Committee's plan to develop public record libraries throughout the country.

"The time has come when music, like the great classics of literature, should be made as accessible to the public as the works of Shakespeare, Longfellow or any other author," says Edward T. Ingle, Director of the National Committee.

In addition to the Committee's gift other recordings were presented at the founding ceremony by leaders in educational, civic, business and social circles of the capital.

American Mission Burned by Japanese

PEIPING, China (AP)—A belated dispatch from an American missionary received Jan. 10 said that Japanese troops had looted and burned the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission at Lungchow, Kwangsi Province, in Southern China, near the Indo-China border.

Harry Ernest Lang of Detroit said that during a brief occupation of the city the Japanese had looted the mission Dec. 21 and burned it Dec. 22, although the building was identified by large flags and posters.

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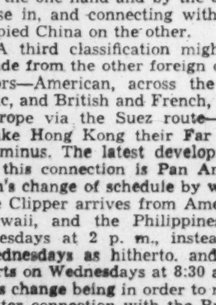
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German Faith in Discipline Discounts Talk of Revolt

The theory that a prolonged war would bring collapse of the German Government due to counterrevolutionary forces within the country is examined by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the light of a close study of the feelings and philosophy of the German people. The results are given in a series of articles of which this is the second.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 11—It is easy to get a false impression of the German people's feelings regarding the war. In the months preceding Munich visiting diplomats and others who came in contact only with the upper social and economic class were misled as to the true state of affairs. Members of the old aristocracy and the wealthier business element will be heard to say now that if only a compromise could be reached on the war, the Nazi regime would disappear almost overnight.

Party leaders know quite well what this element is saying to foreigners, but they tolerate it, because, if it is sufficiently credited by outsiders, it might get them out of the war and because they know that there is no political initiative in this upper-class element to injure the regime.

On the contrary, whatever criticisms the upper classes indulge in—and this they do frequently and readily—they go about their current tasks willingly and efficiently.

The rare few who really feel strongly against the regime are imbued with that type of patriotism which makes them want to get into the army as fast as possible, for there they can submerge their doubts in feeling that they are fighting for the real German fatherland. This small element of upper-class escapists probably makes the most enthusiastic and devotedly loyal soldiers in the whole Army.

Source of Party's Strength

The great middle class, particularly in its lower strata, is of course the main source of the Party's strength. This class has not by any means achieved all its dreams. At the moment it has been warned that probably about a third of all the retail stores and shops in the country will be liquidated, due to reduced consumption under wartime conditions, which means that both proprietors and staff must inevitably be pushed down into the laboring class.

The food situation hits the middle class the hardest, too, because they are accustomed to better food than the working class. But they are unable to afford the expensive restaurant fare which is the means of escape of the upper classes from the full impact of the food situation. Particularly the women of this class are indulging in constant complaints on the food rations. But the fact remains, that this is the National Socialist Party's class and there is no evidence on their part of any widespread readiness, or even inclination, to take any initiative against the regime.

In the laboring classes one frequently finds a readiness to jest about the regime. They are constantly telling such apocryphal stories as the one about the Storm Troop leader marching down the street at the head of his uniformed squad and seeing a man on the sidewalk give the Communist salute. The leader halts his men, goes to the saluter, and says, "It is dangerous to do that. One of the men in my squadron here is a Nazi."

Another story, also obviously apocryphal, relates that Herr Hitler, determining to ascertain the views of the people for himself, went in disguise into a cheap restaurant of the poorer section and asked the proprietor what he thought of Hitler. The proprietor takes him aside, looks carefully around to see that he is unobserved, and replies, "I wouldn't dare have anyone here know I said it, but personally I think he's all right."

Party Men in Factories

Whatever opposition might lie behind this freedom to jest about the regime, however, the physical ability to translate it into political action is lacking. With the trade unions gone, with loyal party men scattered throughout all factories, and with many of them in the army, there couldn't be any labor rising even should the desire exist.

The impact of war on these different class interests and points of view has not so far appeared to increase any latent opposition to the regime. In some respects it has caused a good deal of resentment. The people have been baffled by the sudden orientation of foreign policy toward Communist Russia. They have been disturbed by the immediate imposition of food rationing. One finds some defeatism. But there are powerful counteracting elements.

One encounters widespread acceptance of the official propaganda view that England forced on the war from a desire to destroy Germany and prevent its ever becoming a strong, united nation. Also the English argument that the war is being waged against the regime and not against the German people falls rather flat. Many Germans who dislike the regime believe that England and France are determined to redivide Germany if they win the war and to them such prospect is more hateful than Nazi policies.

Even Critics Justify Policies

Probably the worst mistake made outside Germany is to see sharp distinction between the Nazi regime and the German people. The longer one remains here the more that distinction, so widely assured outside, seems to recede. It is the easiest thing in the world to find Germans who will criticize the regime. But usually the critic turns under analysis into an apologist who basically approves. In three months I have not yet found a German who will not attempt to condone, and usually to justify, even the most extreme forms of Jewish persecution, although in almost every case they begin by an expression of personal disapproval.

Far more than is realized outside, the policies and methods of the Nazi Party are basically German, deriving from inherent and historic elements in German national character.

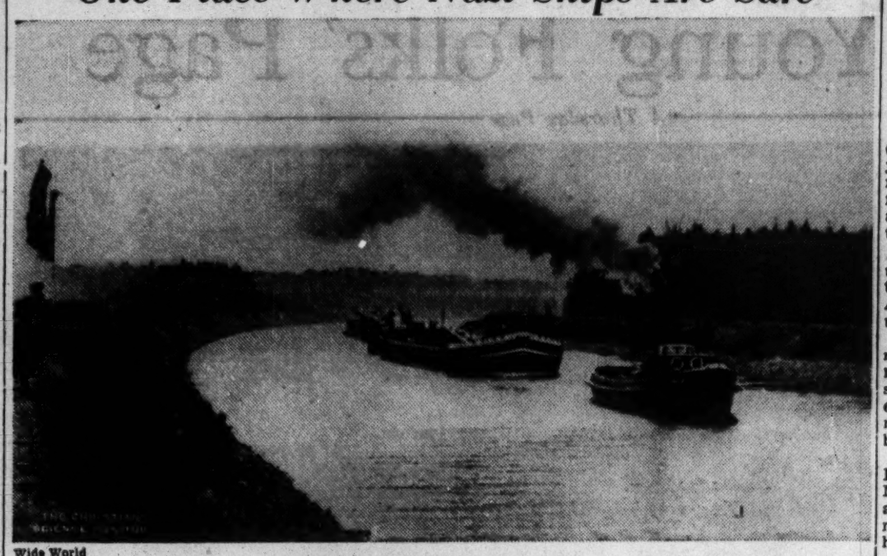
Thus while the German people did not expect a war with England and France and did not want it, neither have they any enthusiasm for it, there is still no element apparent in the situation here which compromises their acceptance of war conditions or their performance of the maximum of work expected of everyone.

A Stolid Atmosphere

There is no excitement, no quickening of the national tempo such as I felt in London and Paris in the early days of the war. Berlin has a definitely stolid atmosphere by comparison. But the German war system does not call for such qualities. It only requires that each individual perform a prescribed function and that requires discipline and obedience to a higher authority. Any other quality is likely to be considered redundant or even objectionable. The German system invokes the plan of having the thinking done for the people by the authorities at the top, while they accept and carry out the ideas of their leaders. One sees this ingrained into national habits in constant daily operation.

The only conclusion possible is that there is nothing inherent directly in the condition of the public morale which threatens to undermine the war effort. Had the party to reckon only with what public disaffection there is it would have no need for concern. There are, of course, other factors, such as the increasing steady decline in the standard of living and the food stringency. But from this point it is a question that is not an observable fact, but rather a matter for speculation.

One Place Where Nazi Ships Are Safe



Wide World

First Barge Passing Through Adolf Hitler Canal Near Gleiwitz

If German ships are bottled up in the ports of the world and in the North Sea, at least tow boats and barges on the Reich's new canal systems are safe—so long as there's a stalemate in the war. The Adolf Hitler Canal near Gleiwitz is southeast of Breslau between the Varta and Oder Rivers and was opened recently by Rudolf Hess, Reich Minister without portfolio. The people on the left bank and the Nazi flags hailed the first puffing traveler of the new artery.

Duce Enters Führer's 'Field' By Leadership in Balkans

By the Associated Press

There can be little encouragement for Herr Hitler in the Balkan developments of moment—the reported Italo-Hungarian defensive alliance, and the heavy trade-offensive by the Anglo-French Allies to cut Germany off from the vast resources of the peninsula and thus complement the naval blockade.

These events presumably are not related by design, but they both have the same tendency. That is to reduce Nazi, as well as Russian, influence in the area which figured so prominently in the Reichsführer's dream of a "Drang Nach Osten" (drive to the east) that was to make the fatherland self-sufficient not only economically but politically.

The further intrusion of Premier Mussolini in what his Axis partner has been regarding as his private preserves, is a thing to encourage the Allies. At the least it holds promise of an additional barrier against Russian or German expansion into the Balkans.

But the alliance may mean even more. It is said unofficially that the pact is directed not only against any possible Russian invasion, but is calculated to compel Herr Hitler to choose between his new friendship with the Soviet and his affiliations with Italy and Hungary. In other words, the alliance might be turned against Germany in event of aggression.

Peace Pressure on Hungary

While Germany undoubtedly would be glad to see Russia blocked from Balkan adventures, it must embarass the Reich to find itself hampered by the same instrument which is directed against the Communists. Among other things this situation provides an illuminating commentary on reports that the Berlin-Rome axis is not as strong as it used to be.

Along with negotiations with Hungary, Premier Mussolini is understood to have advised Hungary strongly to postpone its hitherto insistent claim for a return of its former Transylvanian territory by Rumania.

Apparently the Fascist chieftain's advice has had effect, for advices from Budapest state that Hungary is seeking a settlement of the differences with its neighbor to help establish a common front in the Balkans.

It would seem that Il Duce is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to consolidate the Balkans into a peace bloc which will at the same time stand on its own feet to resist aggression. The Fascist press publishes reports that the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Signor Mussolini's son-in-law and political heir, may visit Budapest to help Hungary and Rumania settle their difference. It is also said that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Gringore Gafencu, may go to Rome on a similar mission.

No Clash With Allies

At the same time Rome diplomatic circles hear that Signor Mussolini is appointing new Ministers to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with the idea of helping adjust other Balkan territorial disputes which have held danger of war.

All these operations sum up to this: Signor Mussolini is hoping to make the Balkans his sphere of influence. Fitting in with the rest of the picture is the fact that there appears to be no clash whatever between Signor Mussolini and the Anglo-French Allies, despite their vital interests in the Balkans. One gathers the impression that they welcome his presence in that field.

The word "trade" doesn't have a very martial ring, but the Allied offensive to corner the Balkan markets may prove to be a devastating affair. One must know, of course, that Herr Hitler has been banking tremendously on the resources of the Balkans to help him win the war. To be cut off from these supplies might even spell disaster, for to employ the language of British Premier Chamberlain yesterday, "the oceans of the world have been swept clear of German shipping."

Already much Balkan trade, the bulk of which formerly went to Germany, has been diverted to the Allies. France and England are even buying supplies which they could do without. They are trying, for instance, to absorb all Turkish goods, so to free this guardian of the Dardanelles from German influence. France has just concluded a trade agreement with Greece, and Britain has a pact with Italy.

It must seem rather an ironic circumstance to Herr Hitler that extension of his politico-economic domination over the Danubian granary and the rest of the Balkan peninsula was one of the chief reasons for his smashing of Czechoslovakia. The little republic presented a barrier to his expansion—an expansion now encountering barriers from a new source.

Soviet Shifts Air Commissar, Hits British Policy in Balkans

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP)—Soviet Russia has a new Commissar for its aviation industry.

The official news agency, Tass, announced Jan. 10 that Michael M. Kaganovitch had been relieved as Commissar and "transferred to another post." His successor, M. Shakhurin, is a newcomer to high Russian officialdom.

[No reason was given for the change. Mr. Kaganovitch, brother of Lazar Kaganovitch, a confidant of Joseph Stalin and administrator in several successive key positions, formerly was Assistant Commissar of the defense industry, in which capacity he visited Washington in 1937.

As administrative head of the defense industry, Mr. Kaganovitch planned assembly-line production of planes and sought to step up and improve manufacture of tanks and guns.

A year ago the administration of the defense industry was divided into departments for aviation, shipbuilding, ammunition, and armament. Mr. Kaganovitch took the Aviation Commissariat.]

The Tass announcement said also that Y. A. Yakovleff, Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the All-Union Congress, and Professor Voronin, an authority on airplane construction and design, had been appointed as assistants to the new Aviation Commissar.

Sharing foreigners' interest in the transfer of Mr. Kaganovitch was a new attack on Great Britain in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda. An article charged that the British were trying to extend the war to Southeastern Europe.

The article criticized Great Britain for sending capital into the Balkans and declared that Britain was "availing herself of the economic and financial dependence of small countries of Southeastern Europe" and "making all efforts to involve these countries in war."

Especially mentioned were Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece. Fighting Germany with economic weapons, Britain and France have been negotiating trade agreements with southeastern countries and backing up some of the commitments with credits.

Virginia Got 15,570,254 Pounds of Relief Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia received 15,570,254 pounds of foodstuffs from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution to persons on relief during the last fiscal year.

Finns Smash Russian Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of Rumania would reproduce the Polish partition, with Germany coming in for the oil fields.

The energetic Italian diplomacy during the past few days raises a question mark over the possibility of ever resuming such a joint attack as might have been possible on Dec. 10 had Russian plans not gone awry.

While no informed observer here would place much confidence in the prospect of an effective Balkan neutrality bloc, the fact remains that the present trend is in that direction and might conceivably materialize into a united force which could compel both Russia and Germany to treat the Balkan area with great respect. At least the situation is fluid.

My informant portrays conditions in Moscow so tense that foreign correspondents have been reduced to cabling only official information. Censors have prohibited even a reference in one cable to the universally known fact that the Russian ambassador to Italy has been withdrawn following an anti-Russian demonstration in front of the Embassy at Rome.

Birmingham Bars Annoying Noises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A noise abatement ordinance is now in effect in Birmingham. The City Commission says it will be enforced fully. Complaint against downtown noise had particularly been registered by the Birmingham Hotel Association.

The ordinance bans 14 types of nuisances as unnecessary, such as unnecessary blowing of auto horns; playing of radios too loud, especially at night; keeping noisy animals or birds; use of unnecessarily noisy motor vehicles; blowing of steam whistles except to signify time to go to work or to quit work or to broadcast an emergency; loud motor exhausts; erection or demolition of buildings at any time other than between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except in an emergency; avoidable noises in quiet zones near schools, churches, hotels, colleges, or courts when in session; noisy loading and unloading of vehicles; shouting by peddlers, hawkers, and vendors; operation of sound trucks; discharge of firecrackers, pistols, and other explosive devices, except by permission; use of drums, bells, horns, trumpets, loud speakers, and other devices to ballyhoo shows and sales; smoke and unpleasant odors.

The ordinance authorizes fines ranging from $1 upward.

Oddly Shaped Fruits Grown by Early Moors

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (AP)—V. P. Sokoloff, University of California chemist, refers citrus growers to the twelfth century Moors for a few lessons.

He reported in the California Citrograph that Arab orchardists made oranges and lemons grow into "fantastic shapes by enclosing them in wooden or clay molds. "Artificial flavoring, coloring and scenting of fruit on the tree were also practiced. Grafting of fruit trees on others of the same or different species was often performed for the sake of improving the fruit or, more often still, to obtain arresting or bizarre results."

Peace Gesture From Rumania Given Hungary

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 11 (AP)—Rumanian officials asserted yesterday that Rumania was ready to settle long-standing differences with Hungary, but that any territorial cession was out of the question.

Hungary wants Rumania to give up Transylvania, part of the territory Rumania won when the Austro-Hungarian Empire broke up after the World War.

Despite the insistence of Rumanian authorities that they would not even discuss cession of any soil, the feeling grew among foreign diplomats that King Carol might yield soon to an Italian-backed plan for settlement.

Budapest reports said that the Italian and Hungarian Foreign Ministers, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Count Stefancsaky, in their meetings at Venice last week end had worked out such a program.

Under this plan, to which the Budapest Government is said to have agreed, Hungary would give up claims to Transylvania for the present in return for a Rumanian promise of territorial revision after the present European war.

In payment for that promise, which would be guaranteed by Italy, Rumania would receive assurance of full Italian and Hungarian support against any Russian attack on Bessarabia, the former Russian province it gained after the World War.

Italy was understood to have a similar plan for settling differences between Rumania and Bulgaria, which desires return of the Dobruja district, which like Transylvania is an area of mixed nationalities that Rumania took after the war.

The Italian plan was understood to call for outright cession of purely Hungarian and Bulgarian districts contiguous to Hungary and Bulgaria and for plebiscites in districts of mixed nationality.

A transfer of nationalities from districts not adjacent to the present frontier also was envisioned.

Reports from Belgrade indicated that Italy was trying to draw Yugoslavia also into its front against possible Russian expansion into Southeast Europe.

The Yugoslav Government announced that the Balkan Entente would meet in Belgrade Feb. 2-4. Entente members are Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey. It was assumed that Italian efforts to line up a Southeastern European front would be the center of Entente attention.

First Bank Records Of U. S. on Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Records of the old Bank of North America, dating back to 1781 and including more than 1,000 documents of historical importance, have been placed on exhibition in Philadelphia by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

A gift of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and the Granting of Annuities, the documents contain one of the greatest "natural" autograph collections in the country. John Paul Jones signed a receipt for a $572 dividend on his bank stock. Benjamin Franklin's account is listed. Stephen Girard, Robert Morris, one of the bank founders, and Thomas Willing, another founder, are represented.

The Bank was the first chartered in the United States. It became the clearing house for the business of City, State, and Federal governments. In 1923 it was merged with the Commercial Trust Company, and in 1929 the latter combination was merged with the Pennsylvania Company.

Reich Plans Pay Scrip To Compel Savings

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Germans were warned yesterday that they must "voluntarily reduce purchases" of unrationed articles or force would be used to compel them to spend less of their income.

The warning was issued by Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the Hitler Elite Guards. It added that one plan under consideration to force workers to save is that of paying wages partly in certificates, which would not come due for several years.

Authorities have been seeking a method to halt what is considered to be a wave of excessive buying of unrationed articles so that industries producing these articles may work for direct war purposes. By reducing the amount of money people have to spend, it is reasoned, the Government automatically would stop such buying and thus make available more cash to pay for the war.

The Price of Power

Das Schwarze Korps said that the Nazi state was seeking to reduce income in the same measure as it is considered necessary to reduce purchasing power. It was made clear that force would be used if discipline failed.

Referring to Nazi expenditures for armaments and other purposes to increase German world prestige, the paper said: "Reduction of purchasing power is the entrance price each individual is paying for Germany's entrance into the world constellation of powers."

The rush to buy anything not rationed is attributed partly to a concern over possible shortages, and to fears of inflation caused by issuance of additional paper bills and small coins in aluminum.

One woman worker who spent her savings for unnecessary articles said "the appearance of the aluminum coins was a signal for me."

Bread Cards Ineffective

Authorities are considering abolishing the bread ration cards. Instead of consumption declining under rationing it actually has increased, for many persons who before the war did not eat bread began to eat it as soon as cards were needed to buy it.

The Economics Minister, Dr. Walther Funk, who also is President of the Reichsbank, gave the first official hint of an impending Government drive to force saving in a speech he made at Salzburg, Jan. 2.

He urged Germans to start savings accounts instead of buying goods not immediately needed, which some are doing as a precaution against inflation.

"Some people wildly buy anything and everything, even bathtubs," he said. "Bathtubs can neither be eaten nor put on like clothes. Neither the tax collector nor the doctor will take bathtubs in payment."

U. S. Tax Charge Against Official Of Film Workers

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Federal grand jury yesterday indicted William Bioff on an income tax evasion charge. Mr. Bioff is spokesman for most of the movies' organized labor groups.

The indictment charged Mr. Bioff reported an income of $5,720 in 1936 on which he paid a tax of $105.92, but that his actual income that year was $33,573.25 on which a tax of $4,384.93 should have been paid; and that in 1937, his income was actually $176,416.38 on which a tax of $80,250.49 should have been paid, but that he reported only $7,205 and paid a tax of $193.08.

The information on which the indictment was based was presented by Charles H. Carr, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11 (AP)—Gov. Henry Horner announced today he would sign a requisition for the extradition from California of William Bioff, West Coast labor leader, to finish serving a jail term imposed in 1922.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Adrift in the Forest

A Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Six

When the first rays of the morning sun peeped over the mountain, Crooktail stretched out on the cold floor to wait for—she knew not what. She slept a bit, waked up, watched and waited only to fall into a sounder sleep.

Suddenly she was jerked wide awake. Noises were coming from the big house. Doors were opened and closed, not loudly, but loud enough for ears which had grown more sensitive with each misadventure. When footsteps came toward her screened porch, Crooktail scrambled to her feet. Without waiting to see who was coming she climbed the post and hid in her house. She waited, tense and alert to other noises she had not noticed before. The whizzing of every automobile on the highway beyond made her cringe.

The Man opened the screened door and softly closed it behind him. Uttering sharp warning rumbles that meant fight, Crooktail peered from beneath the gunny sack hanging over the doorway. Her lips were curled back showing short, sharp teeth that could bite. Even if she was tired and hungry she could and would fight this two-legged creature whose scent frightened her. Yet it left her puzzled over a hazy memory of something which had happened to her, something different and helpful.

The First Visitor

The Man went close to her upstairs house and gently and slowly pulled the curtain back, fastening it to a nail on the side. Crooktail drew as far into a corner as she could. Eyeing the Man she stood still, waiting. Bit by bit her curiosity made her ease forward and watch this towering creature. Stealthy black eyes, bright and young, stared into those of blue, warm and older. The noises Crooktail made in her throat were like low, rumbling thunder, threatening and not too far away. At the sound of the Man's voice the coon cringed farther into her corner, eyes glaring.

The Man spoke quietly: "Good morning, Crooktail. How are you this morning?" Not being able to touch the coon from the entrance he lifted the hinged roof and let it rest halfway against the other side. Reaching out a hand he said: "Here, take a sniff. You'll find the odor friendly. I'm your friend, you be my friend. Get used to the scent of my hand."

Crooktail drew away, snarling. But when the Man moved his hand as close to the nose as he dared and left it suspended, she eyed it with audible displeasure. When the hand continued to stay close to her nose, she uttered throaty rumbles louder and more threatening. She growled. Her eyes shone like two pools of oil in the sunlight.

The Man spoke again, so quietly that it was almost a whisper: "Don't be afraid. Take a sniff. I won't hurt you. That hand helped you. I came to see you last night before I went to bed but you were sleeping like a log."

Making Friends

Not understanding, Crooktail bared her teeth. Lighter rumbles now came from her throat. They were more of a question than a warning. It was as if she were trying to understand this tall two-legged thing who could talk as well as move arms and legs up or down, high or low. Wonderingly, she stared at the Man's hand. When he eased it a bit nearer without seeming to move it at all, Crooktail drew backward. As the hand was pushed nearer, she drew her head back, but did not move her body. When the hand was still, Crooktail was still. Slowly, very slowly, she poked out her nose then pulled it back. Timidly she thrust her head forward again. This time her nose almost touched the hand, only to be jerked back. She was confused. Faintly she remembered having smelled that odor without having been afraid.

When the hand quietly went away, Crooktail moved her head forward, watching. But when the hand returned holding a chop bone she backed again into the corner. One whiff of the meat made her whine, yet she dared not touch this thing that was so tantalizing. The bees had taught her caution.

She was so hungry that it was all she could do to keep from snatching the strange smelling chop from the hand and gobbling it up, meat, bone and all, without even thinking about washing it. Saliva dribbled from the side of her mouth. Her eyes were bright with eagerness, then dark with hunger. Her nose wriggled. She opened and shut her mouth, then swallowed hard.

Sniffing and smelling she eased forward until her nose touched the meat; only to jerk back. Again she stretched her neck until her nose touched the meat a second time. Still she made no attempt to take the offering. The fur on her neck was lowered. The rumble in her throat was hushed. Taut muscles relaxed. Bright eyes grew less afraid and more trustful. She moved one foot then another and another, nearer and nearer, until her nose could touch the hand without stretching her neck.

An Offering Accepted

Looking straight at the Man, she sniffed the bone. She smelled his hand, his arm, his shoulder, and back down his arm to the very tip of the extended fingers, which held the bone. Satisfied at last that everything was all right, she reached a front paw and gently took the offering between firm fingers. Standing still, she looked at the Man as much as to say: "I'll trust you this time if you will let me out of here."

Very quietly the Man placed a hand on the gray head and stroked between the ears, talking quietly: "You and I are going to be the best of friends. But I can't let you out until you can take care of yourself."

Crooktail turned her head to one side and listened. But when the Man withdrew his hand she

The Story So Far

When little sister coon got the worst of her first encounter with bees, a new friend, the Man who lived with his family in a house on the rim of the canyon, appeared to take care of her. She snuggled against his wool sweater and he took her home to be fed and cared for her and the Woman, his wife, named the newcomer "Crooktail."

growled and moved away, still holding the bone. She had not learned to understand the movements of this new friend.

When the roof was lowered and fastened into place the Man peeked through the doorway, smiled and said: "Here's a pan of food on the floor. Don't be afraid to come and get it. And here's water, too. But I'll bet you don't take time to wash that food."

A Welcome Feast

It has been noticed here at the big house where for many years coons have come and gone, that each night these animals eat the food on the feeding rock without trying to wash it. A big bowl of water is always close by, but the coons only take very hard bread to the bowl and soak it in the water until it is soft.

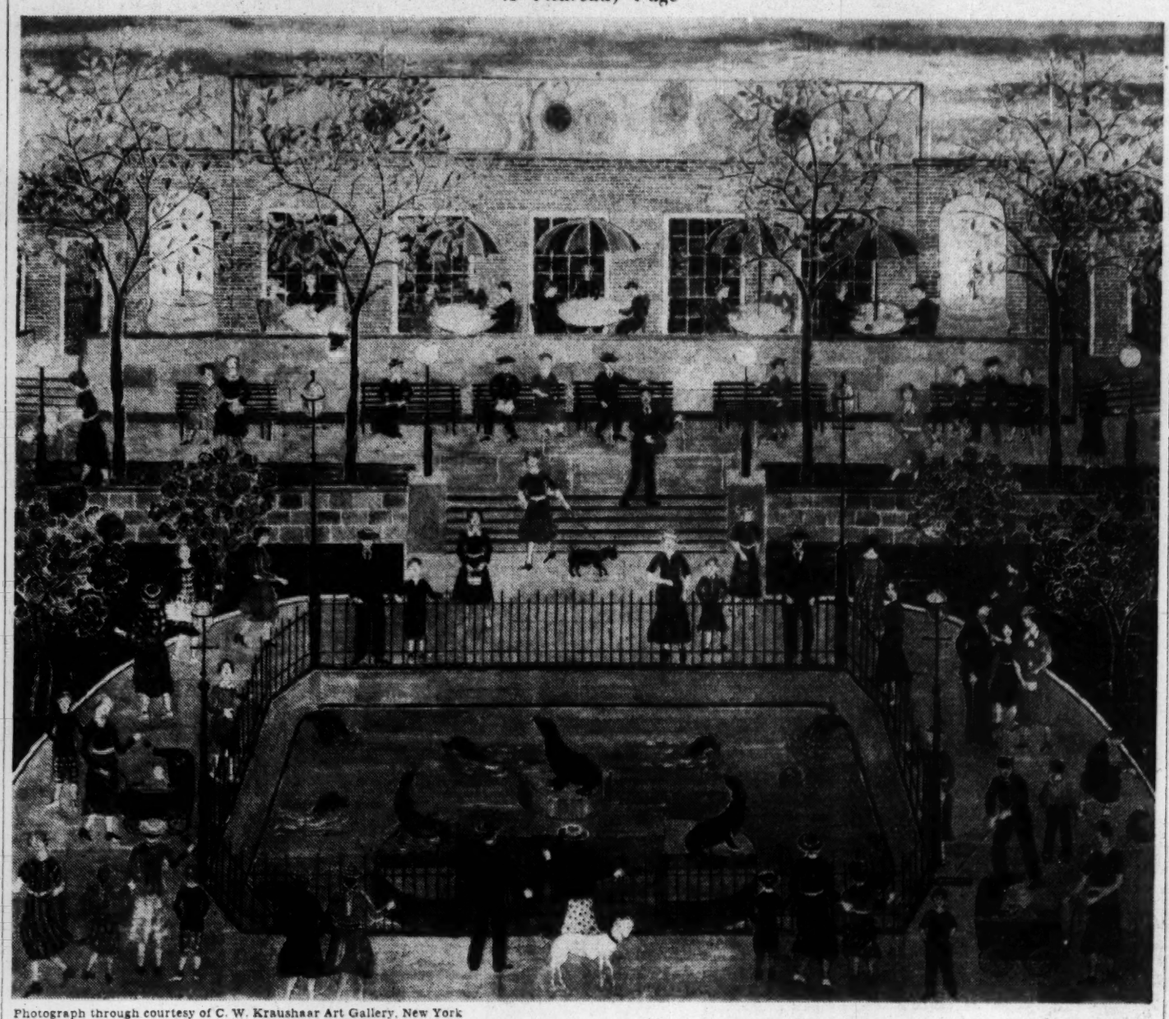
The Man looked closely into the house and met Crooktail's puzzled gaze. "Make yourself at home," he said. "Eat every bite of this food." He turned to go, then came back and again peeped at the coon before he lowered the curtain.

Still holding the meat bone between wondering fingers, Crooktail poked her head beneath the sack and watched this two-legged creature disappear from her cage, close the screen door, fasten it and walk away. She did not understand what the Man had said. She only sensed it had something to do with her and the food he had given her.

When things around her cage were quiet, she dropped the bone to the floor, sniffed it, flipped it over with a front paw, then picked it up and ate the meat, gnawing the bone clean. It tasted so good that she wanted more. Without a moment's hesitation she pushed her way through the curtain, climbed from her house to the floor, and went directly to the pan of food.

She poked her head out and sniffed, drew back, then eased forward and nosed the food. It smelled so good and was so different from anything she had ever smelled before that her curiosity was aroused. The more she sniffed the hungrier she grew, the less suspicious and afraid she became. She picked up a piece of bread. It tasted so good that she reached out for more. Picking up a chop bone, she held it in her fingers just like a monkey, sat on her haunches and nibbled the bone clean.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Photograph through courtesy of C. W. Kraushaar Art Gallery, New York

The Seals Entertain an Audience

"Central Park Zoo" was painted by the American artist, Charles E. Prendergast. The picture is done in paint and gold leaf. Mr. Prendergast seems to be able to do two things at once: (1) make a beautiful decoration, (2) tell an interesting story about what he saw at the Central Park Zoo in New York City. Some decorations consist of spots, or circles, or squares of color placed side by side. Mr. Prendergast uses the forms of people, seals in the pool, dogs, perambulators, trees, lamp posts, tables, parasols to make his design.

Notice how nicely he distributes them over the entire surface so that there are no open empty spaces nor any crowded parts. Notice how he varies the colors so that they are light, dark, light dark. And further, observe that the trees and lamp posts are parallel to each other in an orderly fashion. That helps to balance the design.

In the original picture there are all sorts of beautiful shadings of color, and a variety of patterns in the polkadots, stripes, plaids of the women's dresses. The design is enriched more by the oblong bricks and the leaves. Now isn't it interesting to find so many people and things in this picture without any feeling of their being muddled and confused? And hasn't Mr. Prendergast been clever in making the seals look most important? For, after all, they are on display and they are showing off their beautiful forms to the visitor at the zoo. Notice their sleek bodies and playful ways, when next you visit them.

The Jester's Little Joke

That Puzzled the King

The Court Jester had gone a little too far with his jesting, and the King was quite displeased with him.

"To keep you out of mischief for a while, sirrah," said the King, "you may learn the nine times table, and see that you can repeat it accurately to me by dinner time, or else—"

"Or else what, Sire?" the Jester asked meekly.

"No dinner!" snapped the King.

By and by dinner time came, and so did the Jester to the King.

"Nine times one are nine," he began, and managed to get as far as "Nine times six are fifty-four," and then he hesitated.

"Nine times seven—" he said. "Mmmm—Nine times seven are—are—"

"Well, what are they?" snapped the King.

"Nine times seven are thirty-seven, Sire!" said the Jester.

"No dinner!" snapped the King.

"But Sire, I can prove it."

"Preposterous!" barked the Royal Mathematician. "Nine times seven are sixty-three, and couldn't possibly be anything else. Everyone knows that!"

"Nine times seven are thirty-seven, and I can prove it," said the Jester stubbornly.

The King looked grim. "Very well! Prove it! And if you fail, then no dinner for a week."

"And if you succeed," said the Royal Mathematician, "you shall have my dinner for a week instead of dining with the menials, and I shall do without."

"Thank you very much," said the Jester. "If you will pass the royal radishes, I shall prove that nine times seven are thirty-seven."

The bowl was passed, and while the Jester cleared a space on the table, the Royal Mathematician counted out thirty-seven radishes.

"I put a row of seven along this side of the square, and beside it another row of seven," said the Jester, suiting the action to the word. "And on this side of the square two more rows of seven each."

Nine Rows of Seven

"That's twenty-eight radishes," said the Mathematician, "leaving only nine more with which to make five more rows with seven in each row. If you can do that, then you may have my dinners for a month and I'll do without."

"Thank you very much indeed. I shall certainly appreciate them and think of you while I am enjoying them," said the Jester. "For see! I place the remaining nine thus and so and—what's this?"

"Exactly. There are no more, so you have failed."

"No dinner for a week!" snapped the King.

The Jester looked pained. "But Sire, I succeeded. See. Here is one row of seven radishes, and here is a second row, a third, a fourth. Here is a fifth and sixth and seventh. Here is an eighth, and here a ninth. Nine rows. Seven in each row."

"Yes," the Royal Mathematician barked, "but—"

Enough, Knave!

"So nine times seven are thirty-seven," said the Jester. "There are only thirty-seven radishes. You counted them out yourself, you know."

"Nine times seven are sixty-three!" barked the Mathematician.

"I didn't deny it," said the Jester. "They are also thirty-seven, as I have proved, and I hope you won't miss your dinners too much during the coming month."

The King chuckled merrily. "Enough, knave!" he said. "You have earned your dinner—or rather, the Royal Mathematician's dinners."

Perhaps you can tell how the Jester managed, with only thirty-seven radishes, to make nine rows with seven in each row? You will be able to check your solution with that of the Jester which will be published on this page next Thursday.

Alfred I. Tooke

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

II

You will soon be able to put together several sentences in the Indian Sign Language, using the signs shown in the pictures published in this series every Thursday, if you remember a few of its fundamental gestures.

Simple pointing is used to express personal and demonstrative pronouns, and directions—such as up and down—and parts of the body. Colors are also designated by pointing to an object of the color you want to indicate.

The gestures for pronouns are varied to indicate when the person is the indirect object. For instance, to say "Tell me," place the hand at the chin, palm up, tip of fingers forward; then jerk the hand backward. To say, "I tell you," place the hand in the same position and jerk it forward. When the person spoken of is not present, gesture in a backhanded manner toward the rear.

The verb hear is conveyed by holding the cupped hand behind the ear.

The picture signs we publish today, with the "you" and "question" signs printed last Thursday, will show you how to make the sentences "Will you go for a walk with me?" ("You me walk, question" is the Indian fashion of asking it) and "I am going to meet a friend now" ("Me go meet friend now").

The next installment in this series will be published next Thursday.

Me

With your right thumb, touch the center of your breast. This is also the sign for I.

Walk

Bring your left hand in front of your chest, fingers held as shown. Then bring the right hand in front of the left and repeat as if walking on your hands.

Go

Bring your right hand in front of your body, as shown, fingers pointing left. Then with a sweeping motion push the hand past the body and, by wrist action, point the fingers upward and forward, making a half circle.

Meet, or To Meet

Cross the arms and hold both hands up even with your shoulders, index fingers pointing upward, other fingers closed. Then bring the hands toward each other, until the tips of the index fingers meet.

Friend

Hold your left hand—thumb, index and second fingers extended and pointing up—in front of your body. This means literally brothers growing up together.

Now

Bring the index finger of your right hand about eight inches in front of your face, then carry it several inches to the front, stopping it with a short jerk. Repeat this several times.

Youth in the News in 1939

Boys and girls have achieved success in a variety of fields during the past year, including music, art, languages, flying, etc.

Early in the year came news that Sylvia Bowyer of Ipswich had set up a record by ringing 62 peals of bells in 12 months. Although only 22 years of age, she is Master of the St. Mary-le-Tower Society, Ipswich, which is acknowledged to be the finest 12-bell society of ringers in England.

"Bellringing is the most fascinating hobby one could have," she said. "I have been ringing for nearly four years and still feel I have a lot to learn." Although she is quite small in build, she has pealed bells weighing 16½ cwt.

"She is a wonderful ringer," declared Mr. George Symond, the Secretary of the Society. "She has the touch and the 'headpiece,' which is very important. There is more in bellringing than most people realize, but Sylvia can work out the various combinations in her head in a flash."

The "Mew Gull's" Triumph

In February, Alex Henshaw, a 24-year-old airman, made his spectacular long distance record flight of 12,600 miles from London to the Cape and back in 4 days 10 hours, 26 minutes, thus beating the out-and-back record by 1 day, 7 hours, 2 minutes. Apart from the speed, his flight showed remarkable endurance in the face of terrific climatic conditions. His machine was the midget Percival Mew Gull, in which he won the King's Cup in 1938. It is so small that he can only just manage to squeeze into the tiny cockpit.

A girl of 15, Pauline Harcourt-Roberts of Haverfordwest, is acknowledged to be one of the most expert students of bird life in Britain. She is a member of the Pembrokeshire Wild Birds Protection Society, who have chosen her report, out of hundreds submitted, for inclusion in their annual report.

A Cross-Channel Glide

Never a year passes without news of some outstanding triumph in the art of gliding. In April came news that a young member of the London Gliding Club, G. H. Stephenson, had taken to the air in his British-made sail aircraft at Dunstable and three hours later had come to earth on the French coast near Boulogne, a distance of 125 miles.

This cross-channel flight in an engineless aircraft was the first of its kind, and is the more remarkable in that the flyer was launched from level ground instead of being first towed to a height, which meant that he had to depend upon his own efforts to rise into the air by taking advantage of any rising currents he could find.

A Finnish Winner

In the music world, Heimo Haitto, a 14-year-old violinist from Finland, won the British Council Music Prize for 1939, this being the biggest musical award in the world. It provides for residence in England for three years and full training at one of the Royal Schools of Music.

Turning to art, Ursula McCannell, a girl of 15, held a solo exhibition in London during May. She was elected a member of the Women's International Art Club when only 13.

Another girl, a linguist, this time has been in the news, having been appointed by Broadcasting House to be hostess to a party of foreign radio officials who visited England in July. Mariann Helweg, who is 24 years of age, has traveled in all parts of Europe, and speaks six languages. She was, therefore, well qualified to take the representatives of Switzerland, Poland, Holland and France to various places of interest in England and Scotland. Besides being a linguist, she is a play adaptor and translator in the Drama Department of the B. B. C.

Crabs That Climb Trees

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

The crab that most of us get early acquainted with is the underwater gentleman who lives at the seaside and who introduces himself by a friendly tug at our big toe when we go bathing. And perhaps because of that, many of us think of crabs as being essentially creatures of the sea.

That, however, is a mistake. Many members of the crab family spend almost their entire lives on dry land, on which they are certainly much more at home than in the water. Big fellows, as a rule, are these terrestrial crabs, with pincers so large and powerful that they can chop a small stick in half as easily as you would snick through a ribbon with the scissors.

One of the largest is the so-called "giant" land-crab found in West Africa. Big, fierce crustaceans, these, with large goblin-like eyes set on long stalks, and huge claws that can cut up a banana with incredible speed. Members of this species occasionally live quite far inland, spending most of the day under stones or in burrows. Only during the breeding season do they visit the sea, and then they present a truly remarkable sight.

A Procession of Crabs

On a certain spring day all the crabs, impelled by a wonderful instinct, emerge from their hiding-places and migrate seawards, not in hundreds or thousands, but literally in millions. The procession, led by the male crabs, may be over a mile long and a hundred feet wide.

A peculiar feature of this "mass migration" is that the crabs travel in an absolutely straight line for their destination, and no obstacle, however formidable, will turn them from their course. Even human dwellings that may lie in the path are invaded, the crabs swarming in at one window and out at another! As soon as they have deposited their eggs on the shore, the great homeward journey begins to their inland retreats where they then proceed to shed their shells.

Crabs, as a rule, are not particular about what they eat. These "giants" are no exception. They are omnivorous, and will make a meal of anything they can tear with their powerful claws, including boots, sheets, or any other household goods they can find. Specimens that come over to England from time to time are fed on all kinds of foods—meat, fish, bread, boiled rice, all are taken with avidity. One thing for which they show a special fondness is potatoes, a "delicacy" which, in their native haunts, does not often come their way. I have seen two "giants" fighting with the utmost abandon for the possession of a very mouldy-looking potato!

Equally at home on dry land is that quaint creature the "fiddler" crab of Florida. Compared with the former species fiddlers are quite small, but, in their way, they are just as interesting from the human standpoint.

Not long ago I had the opportunity of watching some male fiddlers which had come over to England from the New York Aquarium. They had two claws, one small and the other so large that it was quite as long as the creature's body. These crabs had very amusing habits. Every afternoon, about teatime, they would come out of the mud in the large glass case in which they were living, and, squatting at the mouths of the various burrows, solemnly wave their big claws slowly to and fro.

It is this action, of course, which has given the fiddler its name, for the movement is curiously reminiscent of a violinist drawing his bow across his instrument. Why he does it is another question. Some aver that the action is a danger-signal; others that it is used to attract the attention of prospective mates.

Land-Hermits

In its native haunts the fiddler lives much nearer water than its larger relatives. You will find him usually in great numbers among the mud and ooze of estuaries and mangrove swamps, feeding on whatever comes his way. His well-developed claw is supposed to be used for fighting purposes, but few competent observers believe that he can do much damage with it.

With these fiddlers came another species of crab accustomed to living on land, also from Florida. Land-hermits have one very remarkable accomplishment — they are able to climb trees which, when "at home," they do quite frequently, not for the fun of climbing, but in order to obtain fruit, of which they are very fond.

Another point of interest about these little crabs—they measure only two or three inches—is the speedy way in which they change their shells. The land-hermit's body is very soft, so, to protect himself, he takes possession of any empty shell he happens to come across. In this he stays until his growing body gets too big for the hard, unyielding shell. Then he has to come out and find another home.

Thinking it Over

I once watched one of the crabs changing houses, and was much amused at his procedure, for his actions were so deliberate, and he seemed all the time to be "thinking things out." Taking an empty shell in his grasp, he twirled it about, balanced it as though to test its weight, and probed it with his long antennae — presumably just to make quite sure it was really as empty as it seemed.

Satisfied at last that all was well, he set to work to occupy it. He was obviously very anxious to get the business over quickly, now that he had finally made his decision, for in less than a minute he was safely ensconced in his new home, into which, by the way, he had to go backwards—for there wouldn't have been enough room for him to turn round had he entered head first. And during the move, I observed that he took great care to hang on to his old home until quite satisfied that he would no longer need it.

Sometimes it happens that two of these crabs want to change house at the same moment, and then, if there is only one empty shell available, a vigorous tug-o'-war goes on for a few minutes. In the end one wins and takes possession, and the other fellow has to go and look elsewhere!

The Speed of Birds

A naturalist, anxious to obtain useful data regarding the speed of birds in full flight, thought of a novel way of obtaining his information. He asked various pilots of Royal Air Force machines to take careful note of birds flying alongside them and from this source learnt that small songbirds show an average of 20 to 37 miles an hour; crows 31 to 45 miles an hour; ducks 44 to 59 miles an hour, and starlings 38 to 49 miles an hour.

He also learnt that the "golden plover," when pressed by a pursuing aeroplane, covers a mile a minute with ease, and that some swifts, when feeding at a height of 6,000 feet, easily passed and circled round an aeroplane doing nearly 70 miles an hour.

Another bird, called a lammergeier, made a speed of 110 miles an hour when nose-diving to escape an aeroplane.

Mr. Meinertzhagen, the naturalist, stated that many birds "accelerate" when being chased or when chasing, but he added that the ordinary, and not the abnormal speed, is used by birds when migrating.

Naturally, birds cannot keep up a speed of fifty or more miles an hour for many hours on end without resting. Another naturalist tells us that a stork flying south does a good day's work when it covers 125 miles, and that it does not usually exert itself for more than six hours in a day. Nevertheless, there are many cases on record of birds flying for 12 and 15 hours without once coming down to rest.

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Hamadan	20.5 x35.5 ft.	1,071.00
Fereghan	21.9 x24.7 ft.	396.00
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Spain Rejoins Local Sextet for Game With Canadians on Garden Ice Tonight

Olympics at Full Power For Valleyfield Series

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
*Boston	13	6	2	70	64	33
Sherbrooke	15	7	3	109	74	33
Lachine	12	9	6	90	83	30
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	1	120	112	29
Valleyfield	10	11	3	86	86	23
Verdun	9	11	3	79	89	21
Quebec	7	14	3	78	104	17
Shawinigan	7	19	1	72	112	15

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Jan. 10

St. Hyacinthe 4, Lachine 2.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boss Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics was feeling chipper again following last night's practice in preparation for the games with Valleyfield tonight and tomorrow night at the Garden.

A defeat at the hands of Lachine last Saturday night had not left him half so perturbed as had Monday's practice session when nothing seemed to go right.

But last night Hago's sly grin was back on his face. The boys had showed the zip and power that started them off on their streak of nine straight victories and the coach felt they were ready for the Braves.

Spain to Play

"We have Frankie Spain back again and Paul Guibord is all right," he declared as he dressed following a shower. "I think we are ready to go again.

"You know," he went on, "this Valleyfield outfit is as near to a natural rival for us as there is in the Provincial League. We have not forgotten how they protested us out of the league play-offs two years ago for using Ted Frazier—and we used him only after we had received permission from the league. After we had taken a 2-1 lead in the games, however, Emile Perron, who was then and still is coach of the Braves, decided he should protest. Moon was our regular goalie, and we had won the first game. Tom was injured in that tilt, and we called upon Ted to fill in. Valleyfield won the second game, and we took the third. When Perron protested, he wanted the league to throw out both games we had won, despite the fact that Moon had worked in one. Emile won.

"Well, you may be sure we remember those facts vividly whenever we face-off against Valleyfield and it gives us an added incentive to win. But I will say this much for the Braves—they play us check for check, and quite often goal for goal."

Regular Game

According to Harrington, the Olympics will play their regular game in these two games, with the defense having the assignment of slowing down the speedy Canadian forwards by heavy checking. Bill Splaine, Ty Anderson, Junie Stubbs, and Jim Feeley will again form the back wall in front of Ted Frazier tonight and Tom Moon tomorrow night.

"Our forward lines will be the same again as they were when we won all those games," Hago said as he knotted his tie. "Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord will flank Buddy Foster, Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers will work with Frankie Spain, and Junie Allen and Bob Jeremiah will take passes from Al Carvelli."

'Pic Points

As much as Hago would like to win these two games, it was easy to see that his thoughts were on the coming games with Verdun and Valleyfield in Canada next Jan. 20-21. These games are worth four points apiece to the Boston team, and a double win would definitely put them in the play-offs.

* * *

"But we want more than just to be in the play-offs," Hago said. "We want to end the season in first place, because, according to the play-off system, the first team plays the sixth while the second plays the fifth and the third meets the fourth. We should be able to beat the sixth-place team in a three-out-of five series—with three games in Boston—and that would put us in the finals, because the winners of the other series play off to meet the winner in the first."

* * *

Valleyfield has added strength since it was last here. Perron has signed Jerry Philbin at defense and Bob Jeannette at center, and has released Garcia Beliveau and Joe Lavine.

Course Is Soaked For Opening Play

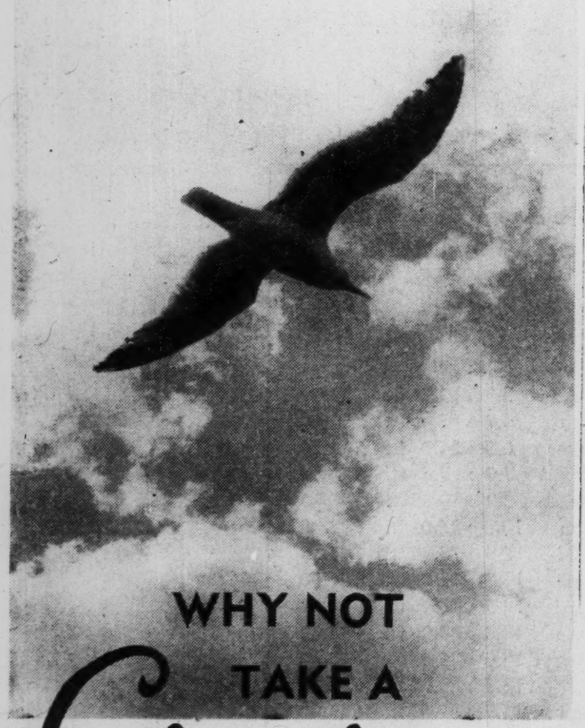
OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—Steady rain soaked the Sequoyah course where the $5,000 Oakland 72-hole medal play tournament started today. Small lakes appeared on low level greens but those in charge agreed the golf show must go on.

With few exceptions, the celebrities of the professional golfing world were on hand.

Lawson Little, winner of the Los Angeles Open, and Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., headed a delegation which included Paul Runyan, Arthur Bell, Jimmy Thomson, Craig Wood, Johnny Bulla, E. J. Harrison, Jim Demaret, and the National Amateur champion, Marvin "Bud" Ward.

Byron Nelson, National Open champion, was not expected to enter.

Eighteen holes will be played daily, with the final round Sunday.



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Reasons Why Rangers Are Flying

Wide World

NEW YORK—Lynn Patrick, Kilby Macdonald and Clint Smith, scoring threats of the New York Rangers, labeled by one prominent hockey manager the best hockey team that ever came down the pike, get last-minute instructions from Manager Lester Patrick before going into a game at Madison Square Garden. Left to right: Patrick, Macdonald, Smith and Manager Patrick.

Falling Gate Receipts In Hockey Cause Concern

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With gate receipts slowing down in all rinks throughout the National Hockey League circuit the team owners and rink managers are doing a bit of serious thinking. There is little chance now to alter the fact that the league before reaching the halfway point, already has reached an unsatisfactory situation of three clubs, Boston, Toronto and Rangers running away with the race. Chicago, Canadiens, Detroit and Americans are hopelessly out of it.

Not only is the bowl of stew unsavory as an appetizing inducement for the fans, but it might even close out the season in the most ridiculous ending of all time. Only one of the four low clubs will be eliminated after the regular schedule and the six-club play-off just could see all three of the top teams go down in the short series and one of the trailing clubs win the Stanley Cup.

Of the three top teams one will have to be eliminated quickly, because the opening series will be between the first and second club. That automatically wipes out one and the other two will have to carry on or there sure will be a new system of play-off before next Fall rolls around. There is little or nothing that can be done to equalize competition at this late date, so on with the show!

* * *

Eddie Shore is back—in the news. . . With gate receipts dragging and Shore in the minor league (owner of Springfield) the N. H. L. magnates are not happy. . . What a lift he could give the entire circuit if he played on one of the four delinquent teams! . . . Shore probably would have much to say about it, but we said Monday do not be surprised if he tied up with Americans somehow. . . And we say somehow because the whole thing is rather muddled with rules and regulations.

* * *

The World-Telegram of New York prints, Red Dutton recently told Art Ross he'd like to buy Eddie Shore's contract. . . Ross, in a jovial mood, said he'd sell if Dutton could raise $5,000 in an hour. . . Dutton got the cash in 30 minutes flat, but Ross had changed his mind. . . It is all related to the fact that Shore in Springfield is not money in the pockets of the N. H. L.

* * *

Of the four teams comprising the lower section of the league race Chicago seems to be holding up very well. . . A few tributes are due Paul Thompson, manager, for the pace the Hawks have maintained in the face of the three leaders. . . He suffered a hardship when Earl Seibert went to the sidelines for several games and has changed goalies in mid-season, apparently for the better. . . The Hawks may not win the Stanley Cup, but they are doing right well.

* * *

Modere Bruneteau of the Red Wings has a brother Eddie playing with Omaha. . . Canadiens complain that good amateurs cannot be wheedled from the Montreal Senior Group of amateurs. . . All of which looks like a problem for the Forum, which controls the Senior Group. . . Maybe that organization makes more money out of the amateurs than out of the N. H. L. team.

* * *

Ray Getliffe has spent the last five New Year's eves on the train. . . Marty Barry is being considered for defense with Canadiens. . . Lester Patrick called off a public birthday gift for Dave Kerr because other players have anniversaries close by and harmony is more desirable. . . Red Dutton has a coming prospect named Art (Swede) Shoquist, defenseman, playing for River Vale, N. J.

* * *

Rangers are bowing to glowing tributes beginning with being termed the "greatest team hockey has ever seen" . . . It will take some smart handling by Lester Patrick and Frankie Boucher to keep the boys from floating out of control if that praise continues. . . They still must win that Stanley Cup to earn such tribute and not simply a winning streak.

Made Rink in Back Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—It took persistence and the creation of a neighborhood traffic jam to get pint-sized "Babe" Paulsen just what he wanted. But now, even those most inconvenienced are ready to admit that it was worth it, for the flying skates of the University of Minnesota hockey ace have stamped him as one of the nation's outstanding collegiate players.

Paulsen, who is still small enough to skate between the legs of some of the bulkier competitors, began playing "organized" hockey when he was seven years old, which makes him a 12-year veteran of the exhausting game.

A rule that prohibited hockey on the public rinks of his home town of Virginia, Minn., almost ruled him off the ice for good at about that time. But young Paulsen got around that obstacle by flooding the family back yard and adjacent territory to make his own rink. Part of the area covered by the ice was the alley back of the house, and that brought its complications.

Garage Doors Frozen

"The neighbors' cars and delivery trucks were usually piled all up and down the block," Babe grins in recollection. "My dad couldn't put his car in the garage all winter because we had frozen the doors shut."

From this beginning, Paulsen began a rapid development that soon found him one of the youngest players on the Minnesota Mesabi range, a territory often known as the hotbed of United States hockey.

At the age of 12 and while still in grammer school, he was the outstanding player on the high school team. Three years later the high school dropped hockey from its program and Babe joined the city team in the Central league.

From there, he progressed into the International Amateur League, one of the fastest amateur leagues in organized hockey. There at the age of 16, he became the sensation of the circuit.

Led in Scoring

As teammates and opposition, the diminutive blond speedster had players 10 years his senior, many of whom are now stars of professional hockey. In this company, he led the league in scoring through the first half of the schedule, finishing high in the final standings.

As a sophomore at the University of Minnesota last season, Paulsen set a new all-time individual scoring record for a Gopher player, making 25 goals and 15 assists in 23 games. As a result of his ability, he was one of the five members of the Minnesota squad named as candidates for the U. S. Olympic team that never was formed.

Opening the current season, Babe scored nine goals in the first four Minnesota games to continue his assault on opponent's nets. Teamed with him on the regular Gopher forward line are Frank St. Vincent and Haydon Pickering of Hibbing, one-time high school opponents. Also in the line-up is John Mariucci of Eveleth, another former opponent.

Paulsen, whose first name is Harold, is studying physical education and has coaching ambitions. In the mean time he is aiming toward a collegiate hockey scoring record that will stand for a long time.

Results Jan. 10

Harvard 40, Columbia 35.
Yale 57, Pennsylvania 29.

Pittsburgh Six Move to Second Place in Race

By the Associated Press

The up and coming Pittsburgh Hornets seem to be just as dangerous right now as their namesakes.

Buzzing along in fifth place in the International-American Hockey League only 11 days ago, the Hornets are now in a second-place tie—and the manner of their getting there is warning for any team that gets in the way.

Last night, for example, they climaxed their long drive for runner-up honors with the most decisive victory in the league this year. They skated rings around the New Haven Eagles, eastern division pace setters, to shellac the birds, 9 to 1.

The victory, coupled with Hershey's defeat at the hands of the Cleveland Barons by a 3-0 score, put the Hornets in a three-way tie for second place in the western sector with the Bears and the Barons.

Tapin and Metz were the busiest bees, picking up six goals and three assists between them.

The Cleveland Barons not only stopped the Bears by 3-0 but they ended a Bear winning streak of five consecutive wins on home ice.

Both teams went scoreless in the first two periods, but then the Barons got busy, and after breaking the scoreless deadlock on Jerwa's nice play, they struck quickly, both Robertson and Gracie stealing the puck from scrimmage and skating the full length of the ice to hammer home the final two goals.

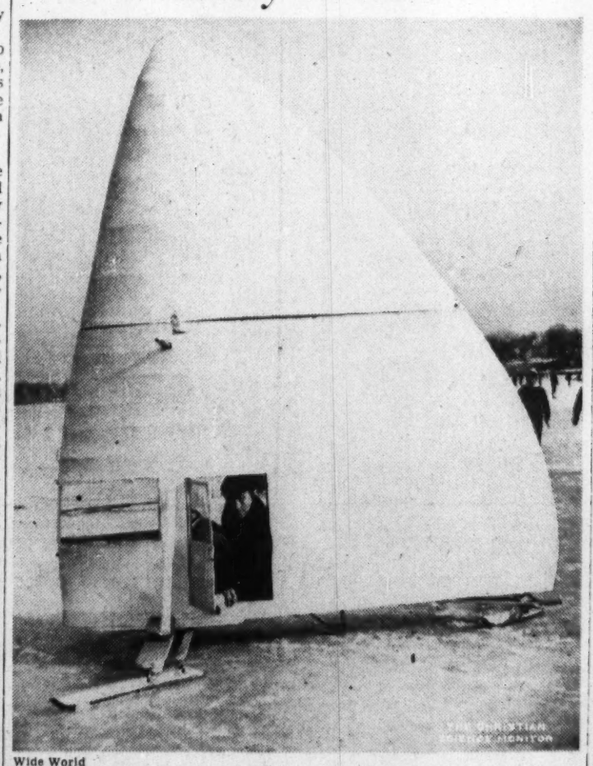
In the league's third game, Stan Smith stole the hero's toga with a smart 40-foot goal in the last two minutes of play to give the Philadelphia Ramblers a 2-1 victory over Syracuse.

Smith's shot broke a 1-1 tie in a dull game that was witnessed by something less than 1,000 spectators.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	—Points— For	Agst	P.C.
Harvard	1	0	40	35	1.000
Yale	1	0	57	29	1.000
Pennsylvania	1	1	56	83	.500
Dartmouth	0	0			.000
Princeton	0	0			.000
Columbia	0	1	35	40	.000
Cornell	0	1	26	27	.000

Novelty Ice Boat



Wide World

RED BANK, N. J.—J. L. Finch of Patchogue, L. I., looks out of the cabin of his "Iceglider," one of the curious ice boats seen on the North Shrewsbury River during the Eastern Ice Yachting Association championship races here.

Around The Hub

Upset for Harvard

For the first time since entering the fast Eastern Intercollegiate League back in 1933-34 under Wes Fesler, the Harvard varsity basketball team today held a prominent spot in the race. By defeating Columbia in the opener at New York last night 40-35, the Crimson shooters went into a first-place tie with Yale. Fesler's inexperienced squad was unimpressive in pre-season games, which makes the triumph over the Lions a mild upset.

* * *

When Columbia kept the Harvard captain and star fairly well covered, a pair of sophomores broke loose and brought a long-delayed smile to Fesler's face. Ed Buckley, who played the full game at right guard, and Chris Finegan, the starting left guard, led the scoring with 14 and eight points, respectively.

* * *

Harvard's big chance to make a lasting impression in the new Eastern League race comes on Saturday, when Fesler takes his team to Hanover for a game with Dartmouth, the defending titleholders. A victory over the Green would establish the Crimson as a champion contender.

* * *

Although their names probably mean nothing to the average baseball fan, the local diamond writers scored a pair of "hits" when they signed up Arthur Mann and Warren Brown for their fourth annual dinner at the Copley-Plaza, Feb. 1. Mann, a magazine writer of note and formerly a New York scribe, is also noted for his parodies and harmonica playing. He is an entertaining speaker.

* * *

Warren Brown, a prominent Chicago sport writer, specializes as a "clean-up" speaker. After everyone else has had their say, Warren gets up and does his "ribbing" act, and usually manages to insult each important personality present. But, of course, it is all taken in good fun.

* * *

Incidentally, there are no more dinner tickets for the public. At last winter's affair a number of persons filled out cards requesting seats to the next get-together, but many have not yet called for them. The ticket committee will hold them only a few days more.

* * *

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Metropolitan Amateur Softball Association will be held at 739 Boylston Street, Boston, on the evening of Jan. 17. Bill Mullen, director of the recreational activities of the Boston Park Department, represents the city as district commissioner in the softball group, which was founded two years ago to include 23 cities and towns.

B. U. Sports Night To Be Held Jan. 18

Plans are being completed for the greatest sports banquet in Boston University's history which is scheduled for next Thursday night, Jan. 18, at the Charles Hayden Memorial Building.

The presence of Dr. Eddie Anderson as guest speaker was one of the best moves the banquet committee could have made, for his appearance is expected to attract the largest gathering that has ever attended a B. U. sports dinner.

In addition to Dr. Anderson, there will be several other outstanding speakers, including Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics; Pat Hanley, head coach of football; and Hon. Felix Forte. Charles Rome, President of the Boston University Alumni Association, will be toastmaster.

Middle-Distance Stars Join Veterans Track Card

Two of the fastest middle-distance runners of the present era this morning posted their entries for Saturday's Veterans of Foreign Wars meet at the Boston Garden—John Borican of Elberon, N. J., and Jimmy Herbert of New York University.

Borican, blinding fast portrait painter (embryonic), will sweep around the Garden track in competition with several old foes in the invitation 880, the distance for which he holds the world indoor record.

Herbert In 600

Obviously prepared to resume his record-shattering pace of 1938, Herbert will start in the 600 special against Harold Cagle, Wesley Wallace, Dick Gill and Doug Raymond, the defender.

With the king of the indoor half-milers (Borican) now in the fold, Manager John Lane is hot after the entry of John Woodruff, giant-strided Pittsburgh graduate, who has ruled the outdoor roost for four straight years. They have never met at this distance.

Borican's foemen at present are Charlie Beetham, former national champion from Ohio State; Campbell Kane, Indiana sophomore who won the Sugar Bowl 800 and as a freshman ran a 1m. 52.5s. half-mile; and Gene Venzke, the stylist from Pennsylvania, who has never raced any distance indoors here save the mile, although he is an accomplished half-miler.

Prize of 1939

Without any question Borican was the prize find of the 1939 season. He had never done any serious campaigning save as a 400-meter hurdler until he blossomed forth last winter to smash the indoor marks for 880 and 1,000 yards and two-thirds of a mile.

He circled the Dartmouth track last March in 1m. 49.8s. for a new indoor 880 record, and will return there to meet Woodruff this year in another effort to lower the figures.

In the course of winning 14 of his 19 races at various distances last winter, Borican twice whipped Glenn Cunningham at 1,000 yards. He ran in the V. F. W. games last season, debuting as a miler and running fifth, 18 yards off Cunningham, the winner.

He holds the all-time Boston record for the 1,000, and the records for that distance in both the Prout and Boston A. A. games.

Ready to Run

The singular manner in which Jim Herbert launched his 1940 campaign last Saturday in the Columbus 500 intimates that the lean star is ready to run in the form that saw him dominate the 500-600 fields two Winters ago.

Herbert won impressively last week from, among others, Wesley Wallace of Fordham, one of the four opponents waiting for him here in Boston this Saturday.

Two years ago Herbert lowered the world indoor 600 record to 1m. 11.1s., a mark that still stands. In fact, he twice returned that figure in 1938.

The V. F. W. mile field was completed yesterday with the entry of Luigi Boccali, Italy's 1932 Olympic metric mile champion, who also finished third at Berlin in 1936. This starry field otherwise includes Glenn Cunningham, Charles Fenske, Archie San Romani, and the Rideout twins, of whom Blaine is the national outdoor champion.

Incidentally, the milers seeking the accompanying New England 3-A. U. indoor mile title may not smash any Garden records, but they promise a close battle for the title. They are led by Harlan Woods of Malden and the Boston A. A., Don Fleet of the B. A. A., and Bill Atkinson of Tufts College, who is the New England intercollegiate two-mile champion.

Woods, a non-collegian, won the association outdoor title last June. He is especially good right now. Last week he beat Red Gill, B. A. A. team captain, in a half-mile practice race.

Carnival at Schenectady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—More than 250 nationally famous skaters from all parts of the country, a group of Canadian competitors, and the United States Olympic skating team will compete for the North American Outdoor Speed Skating titles in a three-day Winter Carnival, scheduled for Feb. 2-4, in Schenectady and vicinity.

Because of the cancellation of the 1940 Winter Olympics, the North American Outdoor Speed Skating Championships will be the year's major competition for the U. S. Olympic team, garbed in its brilliant uniforms. Pete Miller, coach of the seven-man squad, is already leading the group in intensive preparations for these international events.

A contest is now under way in Schenectady and suburbs to choose a Carnival Queen to rule over the week end of winter sports activities. The winner of the contest and a royal court will take part in an elaborate coronation ceremony at the Winter Carnival Ball on Feb. 3.

Entry blanks for the speed-skating events have been sent to winter sports clubs as far west as Chicago and Minneapolis and as far south as Florida, where a number of leading skaters reside during the off season.

A complete program of public participation in the carnival has been organized by the Schenectady Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Parks and Recreation, who are co-operating to sponsor the carnival week end. Among the features of the public program will be skiing in the Rotterdam Hills near Schenectady, noted for some of the best ski trails in the East.

Skate sailing is being planned for Mariaville Lake, with a series of demonstrations and races scheduled by the Schenectady Winter Sports Club. A unique display of skiing formations under floodlights and flares will be put on in Central Park by the club's skiing groups. Hockey games during the evening sessions of the carnival will also be a feature of the three-day celebration.

Big Ten Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Big Ten basketball teams began Conference play last week with one of the most imposing early season records in recent years.

Three teams, Illinois, Indiana and Northwestern, entered Conference competition undefeated, and Conference teams as a whole averaged .754 against outside competition with 49 wins in 65 games.

Indiana and Illinois each conquered seven on their pre-season schedule while Northwestern had five wins. Minnesota lost one game in eight, Michigan one in seven and Chicago one in four, while Purdue had a record of six victories and two defeats.

Intersectional rivals furnished opposition in 27 of the Big Ten's early season games and Conference teams established a record of .703 in that competition.

High lights of the intersectional competition included Minnesota's trip to Seattle for three games with Washington, winning two of them, highly successful invasions of the East by Indiana and Michigan, the two nights of double-headers at Ohio State with the Buckeyes and Michigan facing Cornell and Fittsburgh, and Purdue's stand against invaders as Washington State, Oregon, Southern Methodist and Rice were defeated while the Boilermakers lost to Southern California.

After an explosive start, with early season favorites pitted against each other, the Conference race slows next week with final examinations in sight at each school. Five Conference games are scheduled for Monday, Jan. 15, and three non-Conference games for Jan. 20.

The Conference games include Illinois at Michigan, Indiana at Wisconsin, Northwestern at Ohio State, Minnesota at Purdue and Iowa at Chicago. Non-Conference games Saturday include DePaul at Chicago, Michigan at Michigan State and Northwestern at Milwaukee.

Husky Hoopsters Changed Around

In an effort to break up the misfortune that has been trailing Northeastern in basketball this season, Coach Jimmy Dunn has shifted his varsity line-up and was pleased with the success of the new combination against Rhode Island on Tuesday. The starting Huskies held the Rams in check until the last 10 minutes of the game.

Bob Toucey of Stratford, Conn., moved from guard to forward, changing places with Capt. Bob Gurney, Wally Sullivan started at guard with Tom Gleason at center, and Al Pajonas at the other forward.

Neither Gurney nor Toucey had ever played that particular position before, so they experimented at their new duties. They will be more sure of themselves on Saturday when the Huskies play host to University of Maine.

Brown Swimmers To Open Season In Rutgers Pool

Brown varsity swimmers will journey to New Brunswick, N. J., Friday to meet Rutgers in their first dual meet of the season.

Victorious in seven of eight dual meets last year and New England intercollegiate champions, Brown mermen are expected to make another strong showing this season, having lost only two lettermen from the 1938-39 squad.

In the East-West competition at the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., International Aquatic Forum during the Christmas holidays, several Brown natators showed to good advantage, particularly Capt. Matt Soltysiak, breaststroke ace, who swam on two winning relay teams against John Higgins, Ohio State star and member of the United States Olympic team. In both heats Soltysiak turned in better times than Higgins, and thus seems ready to make his final season his best.

Other stars upon whom Brown will rely in the duel with the Scarlet mermen on Friday will be Bob Schaper and Bud Wilcox, New England intercollegiate 50-yard freestyle and backstroke champions, respectively, Fred Drennan and Bill McCullough in the breaststroke, and Jack Porritt, Art Doherty, and George Gibbons in the freestyle.

Amateur Tennis Starts Southern Circuit—Smythe Censured by Hockey Board

Davis Cup Committee Watching Young Stars

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla. — Collegiate basketball and the touring winter circuit amateur netsters have taken over the fall's vacated football berth for this section with Florida's winter facilities for summer sports attracting keenest interest.

Here in this Central Florida resort city, the tennis troupers are meeting after a week's tournament play at Tampa, and that following the Sugar Bowl's inaugural of the winter court season 10 days ago.

Contrary to popular opinion that tennis for the year of 1940 would suffer a let-down in this country because of the probability of a lapse of Davis Cup activity caused by the European war, the Florida winter circuit this year seems to be attracting more than usual interest.

More Entries

More ranking players have filed entries for the circuit play, with Miami's tournament next week carding a galaxy of stars.

Heading the list is Bobby Riggs, America's No. 1 ranking player, who seems to be running into his usual below-par form in the lesser tourneys. Such old-time favorites as Atlanta's Bryan "Bitsy" Grant and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, along with last year's most improved netman, Don McNeill, have caused the easy-going Riggs extra set difficulties.

Watching Youngsters

Although little is known of Davis Cup play this year, the Davis Cup Committee nevertheless have their eyes glued to the daily reports from this section concerning their young stars. Particularly are they watching the performances of Billy Talbert, Russell Bobbitt, Dick McKee, recently crowned Florida champion, Eddie Alloo, Frank Froehling, and Billy Gillespie.

♦ ♦ ♦

While this annual winter circuit tennis round-up bestirs this State, along the Atlantic front basketball provides major interest in the Southeastern Conference.

Preseason favorites are Georgia's veteran Bulldogs and Kentucky's conference champions of a year ago, and winners for the second straight year in the Sugar Bowl's annual invitation court festivity recently.

Kentucky's successful intersectional tour over the holidays, marred by but one defeat at the hands of Cincinnatti, favors the Wildcats to repeat. But the Athens Bulldogs are expected to provide stiff opposition.

Georgia also possesses a successful holiday trip of undefeated status, but its opposition was not in the class of the Wildcats. Kentucky continued its intersectional tour this week by meeting West Virginia and Notre Dame.

In the conference standing to date, Alabama holds two conquests over Florida, which completed a disastrous intersectional tour. Auburn and Louisiana State split their two-game series.

♦ ♦ ♦

Though football awaits another nine months for headline importance, talk still rumbles here of the South's outstanding year this past fall. Now comes the story from Atlanta stating that Georgia Tech's surprising gridsters should have a great year next fall inasmuch as most of the Orange Bowl victor's leaders are returning for another season.

Chief noise maker returning to the wars will be Johnny Bosch, the midget sophomore, who sparked the Engineers to their 21-7 shellacking of Missouri. Only the tackle berths will be hurt by graduation, as practically the entire team returns.

Wendell Davis

Jess Neely Signs Rice Grid Terms

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 11 (AP)—Spare Jess Neely, a Southern gentleman who likes to take his time, bustled about for three days and wound up with a five-year contract to coach football at Rice Institute.

Acceptance of the Southwest Conference school's offer climaxed a month-long hunt for someone to succeed Jimmy Kitts, who fell under the ax after a pair of poor seasons.

Events surrounding the Clemson coach's part in the case moved too swiftly, Neely protested.

No Pact Signed

While no pact has been signed, the coach of the Cotton Bowl winners admitted his acceptance was based on a five-year contract with power to name his chief assistants. He refused to divulge the salary but it was believed to be $7,500 a year.

Neely flew here Monday—he never had been in an airplane before—and began conversations with Rice authorities. The main features were agreed upon readily, but Neely pleaded for time to go home and talk the matter over with his wife, his friends, and Clemson officials, to whom he felt a deep loyalty.

"You know," he drawled, "I never did anything in a hurry in my life. I figure that I'd rather be slow than sorry."

Rice relented; Neely flew home Tuesday night, and reached his decision the next afternoon.

Coaches Retained

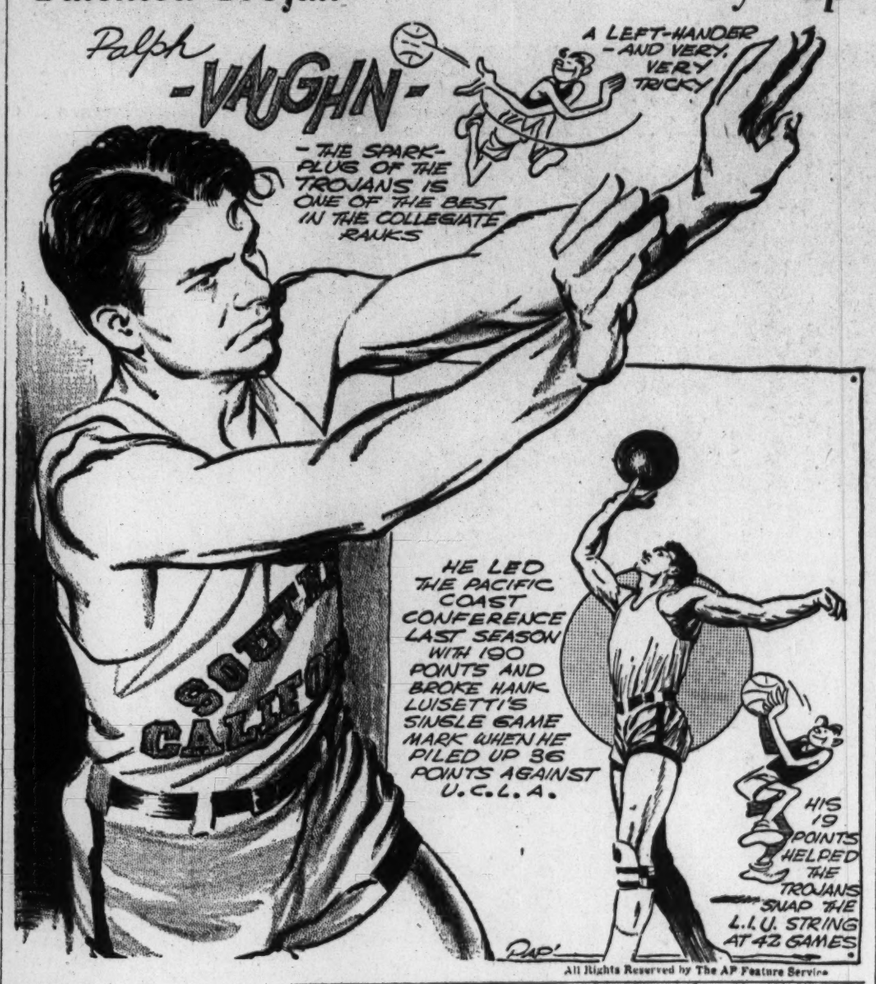
Bill Wallace, freshman football coach, and Cecil Grigg, backfield coach, will be retained on the Rice staff but Neely will be allowed to name his other assistants.

It was considered a certainty he would bring Frank Howard, Clemson line loach, if that school doesn't elevate Howard to the head position.

Neely will report Feb. 1 to prepare for spring practice.

After Kitts was discharged, Lou Hertenberger, line coach, and Percy Arthur, Hertenberger's assistant, also left in the athletic department shakeup. Rice tried to hire Raymond Wolf, North Carolina coach, but he refused.

Talented Trojan —By Pap'


Ralph
-VAUGHN-
-THE SPARK-PLUG OF THE TROJANS IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE COLLEGIATE RANKS
A LEFT-HANDER -AND VERY, VERY TRICKY
HE LED THE PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE LAST SEASON WITH 190 POINTS AND BROKE HANK LUISETTI'S SINGLE GAME MARK WHEN HE PILED UP 86 POINTS AGAINST U.C.L.A.
HIS 19 POINTS HELPED THE TROJANS SNAP THE L.I.U. STRING AT 42 GAMES
SOUTH CALIFO
PAP'

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The swing around the Eastern basketball loop netted the Trojans of Southern California several important victories, some of their victims being Notre Dame, Purdue, Temple and Long Island University. The real highlight of the trip, however, was the 57-49 triumph at the expense of the L. I. U. Blackbirds.

The Trojans passed up their Christmas vacations as well as the opportunity to see the Rose Bowl game, to seek "revenge" for the humiliating defeat the Blackbirds handed them last winter. That they were able to snap the L. I. U. winning streak at 42 games only added to their satisfaction.

Southern California had high hopes against the Blackbirds last year, but the team simply could not find itself on the huge Madison Square Garden floor. They were just awful the night L. I. U. beat them 33-18 after holding the Trojans to one field goal in the first half. It was the worst defeat in Sam Barry's coaching career. In the dressing room after the game, the Trojan players vowed to come back again this year and show that they really could play basketball.

This year, paced by Ralph Vaughn, the Trojans were at the very peak of their form and outslicked and out-smarted the Blackbirds in no uncertain terms.

This chap Vaughn is just about the best basketball player we have seen in action this year. Hailed as another Hank (Stanford) Luisetti, he more than lived up to his advance notices against L. I. U. With only one successful free-throw to his credit, he was the high scorer of the game with a total of 19 points.

Vaughn was the leading scorer in the Pacific Coast Conference last season with a total of 190 points. He also broke the former Stanford star's single game record when he scored 36 points against U. C. L. A., six points more than Luisetti made against the same team.

—Pap'

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

They Just Had to Play!

LONDON—Considering that the English Rugby Union Football season of 1939-40 stopped before it started, so to speak, you may be surprised to learn that one famous London club—Rosslyn Park—has already taken more money at the gate in a few weeks of war than it did in the whole of last season.

This is because the Park has played all its attractive impromptu matches on its own easily accessible ground — several clubs have had to stop using theirs—and, like its opponents from nearby, has fortunately been able to call upon some fine players on leave from the service.

Here you have a typical instance of the unexpected way in which British sports clubs of various kinds have found themselves able to keep on going, after scrapping their plans for the season and standing by for emergencies. Soon after war was declared, the Rugby Union counselled the clubs in membership with it to consider their 1939-40 arrangements for matches cancelled. Which they duly did. The Union then went out of action "for the duration." And that seemed to be the finish of Rugger until the end of the war.

Old Rugger Custom

But it was nothing of the kind. Although club memberships were severely depleted by players joining the fighting services or being transported out of reach with business firms evacuated from danger areas—a club for which I have played this season, Esher, could muster only 19 out of a normal 120 — large numbers of Rugger men were found kicking about. As this was literally what they wanted to do, but on the field of play, they put their heads together—another old Rugger custom, especially among forwards—and set about getting in touch with clubs located handily.

Starting up the game unofficially was actually a quadruple problem. For, while certain players wanted clubs and certain clubs wanted players, clubs, as they acquired players, wanted fixtures at short notice and sufficient revenue to cover the cost of using their grounds. So some of us club officials got together—I write now of what happened in London—and conducted informal weekly discussions that led to the extensive restoration of metropolitan Rugger.

Clubs which still had grounds were glad to receive members of clubs which had lost theirs or had to suspend activities for other reasons, players beyond easy reach of their own clubs were able to play for others, some clubs joined forces, and the financial difficulty was solved by players paying a shilling or two per game to the club on whose ground the game took place. The whole thing was very much on a week-to-week basis, and depended for its success on co-operation that was readily forthcoming.

Odd State of Affairs

Meanwhile, the game was being resumed in other parts of the country. Rugger became again a nationwide proposition, without any action having been taken by the Rugby Union, the controlling body. Which is rather an odd state of affairs when you come to think about it.

Except for the fact that certain clubs have closed down for the war period—among them Blackheath, the oldest and most famous of all—and that teams are for the most part "scratch" affairs, varying from week to week instead of maintaining more or less a constant personnel, the character of inter-club Rugger is the same now as it is in peace time. For "friendly" games, unconnected with League or Cup competitions, are the general rule in this particular sport.

Normally, the high lights of each season are the international matches. Which were to have been particularly attractive this winter, owing to the visit of an Australian touring side and the return of France into competition with the national fifteens of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, after an absence of eight years.

Sailed for Home

The Australians actually arrived here at the same time as the war started, and, after filling some sandbags to help fortify public buildings against air raids and taking a look at the classic turf of Twickenham, whereon they had hoped to distinguish themselves by defeating England, they put about and sailed for home. The international tournament involving the British countries and France was also short-circuited completely, as was the English inter-county championship.

Another big attraction is always the inter-varsity clash between Oxford and Cambridge, and, though crowd restrictions will presumably prevent this taking place at Twickenham, as usual, there seems to be some possibility that the rival Blues will contrive to do battle unobtrusively somewhere.

In the schools, Rugger today runs more or less its usual course. Though I learn that some schools evacuated from their customary sites and some boys who had to be sent to new schools, have been obliged, for the sake of convenience, to forsake Rugger for the Soccer code. Normally, the trend is in the opposite direction. It would be rather strange—would it not?—if some of the schools which changed over from Soccer to Rugger changed back permanently to their original game as a result of the war.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

O'Doul Will Tutor Dahlgren

That popular "Man in the Green Suit," who has been known to give the National League a few lessons in the art of offensive baseball, is shifting his talents to the other major circuit. Out of San Francisco comes the story that Lefty O'Doul will soon give private batting instruction to Babe Dahlgren, who up to this writing was still the first baseman of the New York Yankees.

According to the story, Dahlgren will visit the Seals' early training camp in the stadium and later at Boyes Springs, before departing for the Yankee headquarters in St. Petersburg, Fla. The O'Doul generosity has not diminished, for the course is free. However, if Lefty gets the desired results, no doubt he will eventually be rewarded by the rich Yankee organization. Ed Barrow, like the elephant, never forgets.

Hit Only .235

With the most dangerous hitting team in the majors last season, Dahlgren came up with a .235 average, which is supposed to have started Barrow and his assistants in search of a first baseman. Either they failed to land the man they wanted, or suddenly changed their opinion of young Babe; because today, with the training period little more than a month away, the New York infield remains intact.

If any man in baseball can add points to the Dahlgren batting average, O'Doul is the fellow. Lefty is a student of offense; one of the most successful of place hitters of his time. He rarely missed getting a piece of the ball, as they say in the dugout. With the infield pulled in, he could drop that ball in a vacant spot 99 times out of 100—or close to it. He studied the pitchers and their styles, watching the hurler with one eye and shifting infielders with the other. Once he paced the National League with a fancy .398 mark. Another time he was first at .368. While a regular outfielder in the older circuit, Lefty never was very far from the head of the list.

If O'Doul has not changed his philosophy on hitting, his first advice to Dahlgren will probably be: "Forget about home runs. Keep your wrists level and just meet that ball."

In this modern era of home runs, it is difficult for most players to ignore the four-bagger. They will take one homer in preference to four singles. But in the case of Dahlgren, who is surrounded by the greatest distance punch in all of baseball, a few more singles and doubles might cement his career in the New York stadium. Even at .290, the Babe might become one of the most valuable lumps of ivory under the McCarthy management. His defensive work is sensational and has been compared with that of Hal Chase by several New York critics.

Barrett With Seals

As manager of the Seals, O'Doul this spring will look over a young fleet-footed Red Sox prospect named Johnny Barrett. John is a native of Lowell, Mass., and was first spotted by Hughie Duffy in the Boston Park Department League. When it comes to putting one foot in front of the other, the rookie outfielder is a standout. In the Park League he often stole a base while the pitcher was taking his signal from the catcher. This speed, of course, is no handicap in the outfield.

Last season with Scranton, Barrett hit .279 against Eastern League pitching and stole 26 bases. He bats left-handed. Joe Cronin, Red Sox pilot, likes the boy, but realizes that he must "up" that average before he can be considered for a spot in the American League. Johnny joins the Seals on option as part of the Dominic Di Maggio deal.

College Basketball

Results Jan. 10

By the Associated Press

Temple 61, New Mexico Aggies 43.
Harvard 40, Columbia 35.
Fordham 31, Rutgers 30.
Oklahoma Aggies 26, Oklahoma 19.
Portland 43, Gonzaga 40.
Washington and Jefferson 47, Carnegie Tech 45 (overtime).
Ohio 49, Xavier 37.
Nevada 47, St. Mary's (Calif.) 42.
Manhattan 36, Brooklyn 35.
Villanova 49, Lehigh 40.
Clemson 30, Wake Forest 28.
Yale 57, Pennsylvania 29.
Butler 49, Franklin 35.
Akron 49, Kent 40.
Kansas Wesleyan 41, Ottawa 26.
Idaho (So. Branch) 39, Col. of Idaho 28.
West Texas T. 56, Abilene Christian 35.
Texas Wesleyan 33, Sam Houston T. 23.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 30, Central (Mo.) 24.
New Mexico Mines 62, East. N. Mexico 23.
Wahpeton Science 48, Valley City (N. D.) Teachers 36.
Georgetown (Ky.) 48, Louisville 35.
E. Kentucky T. 46, Morehead T. 39.
De Sales (Ohio) 48, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 43.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 41, St. John's (Minn.) 32.
Centre 39, Berea (Ky.) 37.
St. Bonaventure 40, Youngst'n (Ohio) 35.
Winona (Minn.) T. 45, Stout 39.
Carroll 47, St. Norbert 28.
Indiana Central 67, Huntington 29.
Ball State 52, Manchester (Ind.) 38.
Penn. State 33, Georgetown U. 22.
Tufts 40, Brown 32.
Williams 34, Mass. State 30.
Colby 39, Bates 36.
Glenville (W. Va.) 52, Alderson-Broaddus 51.
St. Francis (Pa.) 33, Frostburg T. 29.
Virginia 38, Hampden-Sydney 24.
Richmond 35, William and Mary 33.
Miami (Ohio) 49, Cincinnati 42.
W. Va. Wesleyan 65, Morris Harvey 40.
Pittsburgh 47, Westminster (Pa.) 35.
Capital (Ohio) 40, Otterbein 31.
Wooster 41, Ohio Wesleyan 28.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 32, Cleary 30.
Bay Path Inst 44, Siena College 30.
Providence Col. 41, Becker 37.
Clark 63, Assumption 39.
St. Joseph's 31, C. C. N. Y. 28.
Springfield College 66, Worcester Tech 47.
David Lipscomb 50, Vanderbilt 44.
Panzer 56, Upsala 43.
Gettysburg 51, Western Maryland 39.
Bucknell 41, Dickinson 40.
Phila. Textile 33, Drexel 30.
Lafayette 44, Stevens 21.
Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 47, Centenary Col. 34.

College Hockey

Results Jan. 10

By the Associated Press

Albany Academy 6, Siena College 0.
Dartmouth 5, Williams 1.
Colgate 3, Cornell 1.

Toronto Man Is Not Fined By Governors

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Censuring Conn Smythe, President of the Toronto Maple Leafs for his celebrated newspaper advertisement in Boston, the National Hockey League's Board of Governors left themselves one "incident" still to settle.

Charges against President Ernie Savard of the Montreal Canadiens, accused of shoving Referee King Clancy in protesting a decision and making statements detrimental to the game, were tabled until the next meeting because Savard was unable to be present.

Goals Called Back

In a recent game Clancy called back two goals scored by Montreal, which subsequently was defeated. Savard put up a vigorous protest at the time. Lester Patrick, President of the New York Rangers, also accused Savard of saying the Rangers were one of the leagues poorest paid teams. Patrick said it wasn't so.

Smythe's case centered on an advertisement he inserted in Boston declaring the Bruins played defensive hockey and urging the fans to turn out to see "a real team (Toronto) play."

Art Ross, head of the Stanley Cup champions, had asked Smythe be fined $1,000 under a league rule against statements prejudicial to attendance. But the Governors decided the ad did not hurt the Bruins' attendance and tempered the censure to making a statement considered satisfactory to the Boston club.

One Rule Changed

The Governors went through the routine of approving the Stanley Cup playoffs in last year's form, which will eliminate only one club at the end of the regular schedule.

They announced they would enforce the rule limiting the goalie's stick to 3½ inches and changed the playing rules so that play will not be stopped when the puck strikes an official in the center zone.

A joint committee of the National and International-American Leagues was named to consider a proposal for placing an A-1 franchise at Buffalo, N. Y., which Toronto claimed was within its territory.

Mize and Medwick Still Out of Fold

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP)—The No. 1 of the St. Louis Cardinals has gone to Florida without signing a contract and yesterday the No. 2 failed to reach an agreement with Vice-President Branch Rickey.

Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize, called the National League's best one-two batting power, probably will test all of Rickey's persuasiveness before matters are settled with their signatures.

Mize was reported to have received $15,000 last season and friends said he wanted to get into the same bracket with higher paid Medwick for 1940. His contract parley was adjourned to permit Rickey to keep another appointment.

Medwick, who is demanding an increase over his 1939 salary of $18,000, went South several days ago after failing to agree to terms with Rickey. He is on the "faculty" of a baseball school at Orlando, Fla.

Gold Cup Races Go to Northport

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The blue ribbon classic of speed-boating, the Gold Cup championships, will be held at Northport, Long Island, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 17, H. R. Kunhardt, Commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn., has announced.

Besides the three 30-mile heats of the Gold Cup event on Saturday there will be a race for 225-cubic inch boats and on Sunday events for 135- and 91-cubic inch boats and inboard runabouts.

Zalmon G. Simmons, who won the 1939 Gold Cup for the Indian Harbor Club, last night was presented with the Aaron Deroy Trophy for the fastest competitive speed of the year in a ceremony at the National Motor Boat Show. Simmons averaged 67.050 miles per hour in one 30-mile heat on the Detroit River last Labor Day. The presentation was made by Otto Barthel, Chairman of the Detroit Gold Cup Committee.

Ferrell to Dodgers

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday announced they had come to terms with veteran right-hander Wes Ferrell, and that the former American Leaguer would report to the Clearwater (Fla.) training camp with the first Dodger squad Feb. 15.

Although Ferrell was released by the New York Yankees after a poor 1939 season, Manager Leo Durocher believes he can help the 31-year-old hurler, who said in Sarasota, Fla., the other day, that he would take a minor league job if he could not land in the majors again.

Ferrell has pitched for the Cleveland Indians, Boston Red Sox, Washington Senators and Yankees.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	6	3	73	50	33
Toronto	15	7	3	73	48	33
Rangers	13	5	7	72	34	33
Chicago	10	12	1	45	69	21
Canadiens	8	14	3	55	66	18
Americans	7	17	1	51	73	15
Detroit	6	15	3	37	66	15

Padgett Sees Card Victory; Giles Stands by Cincinnati

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals are early-season favorites down here to dethrone the Cincinnati Reds in the 1940 National League pennant race. Don Padgett, who might be a little prejudiced since he is first-string catcher for the Gashouse Gang, said so yesterday.

"I don't see how we can miss," said the receiver whose 1939 batting average of .399 in 92 games is almost as large as his 218-pound, six-foot two-inch frame.

"Our outfield is set. Ducky Medwick should go great again—and by the way, the fans in St. Louis would never let Medwick be traded, unless something as good as Medwick is received in return. That won't happen.

"As for the rest of the team, a couple of good pitchers and a keystone man for our infield and we'll be ready to go to town. Remember that it was only the bad first month that ruined us last season. The Reds got off to a 12-game lead and 12 games is 12 games in anybody's league.

"We were slow getting started, and then almost overtook Cincinnati. If we could have beaten them that first day of our important four-game series, we'd have won the pennant."

Padgett is modest about his hitting.

"Oh, I manage to hit a few," he admitted, and that drew a laugh from Joe Stripp, ex-major league third baseman, who runs a baseball school here and for whom Don is an instructor.

"Yeah, this guy manages to hit a few," Stripp mimicked.

"Say, that's all this guy does is bat. He lost so many balls for me last year that Branch Rickey oughta send me a dozen or two down here before I go bankrupt."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 11 (AP)—Claims by Don Padgett that the St. Louis Cardinals would dethrone Cincinnati's Reds brought smiles to the high command of the National League champions.

"Huh!" grinned General Manager Warren C. Giles, just returned from Chicago. "Remember back in 1937 when we won all our games in the winter time?"

(That was the year that the Reds appeared pre-season favorites to certain sports writers, then nose-dived all summer to an ultra-secure place in the cellar.)

"Yeah," spoke up another, "considering all the games that were won for us in hotel lobbies that year, we'd have been better off if we had canceled our regular playing schedule!"

(The Reds finished 1937 with 56 wins and 98 losses—almost the reverse of the 97-57 record that won for them in 1939 their first pennant in 20 years.)

"We'll win our games on the ball-field," Giles said in the manner of a Boy Scout quoting the 12 Scout laws. "We've got 17 good men signed up, we've added to our pitching staff (by the acquisition of Jim Turner from Boston), and we'll probably further strengthen the club."

No. 16 to sign was John Hutchings, rookie pitcher, who talked to Giles in Chicago.

Ival Goodman, slugging outfielder, was No. 17. He arrived in town last week and conferred with Giles and signed a one-year paper yesterday.

Only Ernie Lombardi and Billy Myers among the regulars are still to be heard from.

Altrock Cautions Baseball Against Too Much Sideshow

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—Baseball's clown prince, Nick Altrock, turned serious here today long enough to caution against mixing too much "sideshow" with baseball.

The veteran coach and funnyman for the Washington Senators recalled that Ban Johnson, former President of the American League, once told him his stunts were 'great stuff, but don't let it interfere with the actual playing of the ball game.'

"Sideshow promoters would do well to follow Johnson's advice—putting on sideshows along with baseball is a good idea just as long as it is not allowed to overshadow the game," Altrock said.

But don't jump at any hasty conclusion—the funny stuff has a place in baseball. "In fact, it's saved the day for many a fan when the game itself was not so hot."

Only last year, Altrock related, the Senators were trailing Detroit by something like 17-2 and fans were yawning with boredom when Manager Bucky Harris gave him the high sign.

"I got into action about the sixth inning and not a fan left before the contest was over."

Altrock's shadow boxing act (he first introduced it in 1912) still gets plenty of laughs, but butterflies (yes, butterflies) are his most reliable stooges. His elaborate "stalking" of the harmless little insects gets a grin from even the sourest fan back of first base.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 10

By the Associated Press

International American League

Cleveland 3, Hershey 0.
Pittsburgh 9, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 2, Syracuse 1.

American Association

Minneapolis 4, Tulsa 1.

Games Jan. 11

National League

Boston at Toronto.
Chicago at New York Rangers.

International American League

New Haven at Indianapolis.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Paul.

College Swimming

Results Jan. 10

By the Associated Press

Pennsylvania 43, Lehigh 25.
Yale 55, Franklin & Marshall 20.
Harvard 57, Greenwood Memorial 18.

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One of the best French table d'hotes in town
Dinner $1 and $1.25
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An Informal and Cordial Interest in Your Comfort Together With Really Good Food

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PHONE: CHAPPAQUA 307
Where discriminating people dine in out-of-the-ordinary surroundings. A delightful intimate place for
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Only Dinner Served from 12 to 4 p. m.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
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A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal
POSTUM
605 S. W. Washington at 6th

The Home Forum

Letter to a Friend In Germany

VICKI: This is the sort of day we have known well together. So many times. Do you remember—how the mists used to flow in from the Thames and lie over the mildly sloping meadows, with the small flowers blurred out, and the swans like phantoms, and the occasional trees spread nebulous as smoke on the upper air? And how we ran in a panic from the cows — looming up suddenly, so huge and still; and how the little horse stood there for a moment against the sky, like something most beautifully and delicately brushed on a gray wash, and then, as we looked, fled with a diminutive thud of hoofs down the silvered slope, out of sight, out of hearing, so quickly gone that each of us asked: "Did *you* see a horse?" in case it might have been a trick of the mist, a caprice of the ear. Do you remember, Vicki?

I am even farther than you are now from that river, those meadows; but the quality of the day is the same—all colors muted, all substances trembling on the verge of dissolution, all meanings attenuated to half-meanings, to implications, innuendos. Perhaps early winter brings sometimes to East Prussia the same pale quietness, the same sense of a world afloat. When next you write, you must tell me.

* * *

It is late in the afternoon. If we were in London, we would be running in somewhere for tea, wouldn't we: asking for a corner table (because always we have so much to talk about), putting down packages, peeling off gloves, saying: "*There!*" in that pleased, finished-with-preliminaries way. Or, if we were in the country, we would just be coming back (as how many times have we come back?) from a long walk—shoes muddied, hands in pockets, hair under scarfs puffed out with dampness. The village below would have a goblinesque look, with its postage-stamp windows, under shaggy eaves, lighted and curtained. On every hearth a kettle would be singing. All England would be passing bread-and-butter. We would unlatch the door of the cottage and kick off our shoes; we would step inside into the sudden warmth —into the low whitewashed room flickered over pinkishly by wings of firelight. The puppy would totter sleepily from his basket; there would be flowers, the last of the asters, mauve and red-purple, in the stone jar, and beech leaves, thin and stiff and perfect, in the copper jug. You would have your old job of bringing in the tray and putting it on the floor, and I mine of squatting by the coals toasting the crumpets on the brass fork. Outside the hour would be mentioned meditatively by bells from the tower of the Norman church; the rooks, with a great black flapping, with a din of convivial chatter, would troop homeward, circling and settling into the shadowy heights of the tallest elms. Twilight would deepen to evening. Perhaps there would be the purr of rain, or stars and a small wind fiddling with the twigs of the almond tree. But, whatever there was, it would somehow seem what one would have particularly chosen. . . .

You say in your letter that has just come: "Some things I can't seem to forget."

Are they, I wonder, these trivial things?

* * *

Bicycling before breakfast, with books and bread-and-cheese stuffed into baskets, down lanes all freshly budded, through the early cuckoo-crowded air; swimming at night, soundlessly, with the current, into caves of shade cast by the willows and out into brilliant moonlight defining meticulously each taut reed, each sleeping swan; sitting in St. James's Park, eating Viennese pastries from a paper bag; reading Rilke aloud, listening to Mozart. (Listening with Poldi to Chopin, and to Sibelius with Carl.)

Do you remember when you went suddenly to France on the holiday, and we all sat up all night re-making for the occasion the velvet dress, and fell asleep in a row on the station bench while waiting to see you off on the train? Do you remember sending postcards every day, saying: "Whatever shall I do? The wine merchant, with the beautiful black mustaches, has Proposed," saying: "My good friends are building such joyful times for me that I must stay longer and longer."

Are these the things, Vicki, that you can't somehow quite seem to forget?

* * *

I have been sitting here reading over and over to myself your long letter; and it seems queer, and perhaps a little frightening, that in the face of all that you have written to me I, in return, can write to you only about rooks and pastries and a holiday done with so many moons ago. All three of your brothers, you say, are fighting—"gloriously"—for their country; and you are going to be a Red Cross nurse. "Our cause is plain for the whole world, honor and freedom." What words are there for me to put here in reply? It is not much more than twelve months, is it, since— so uncertainly, with such misgivings—you returned to Germany after those five full years of absence; and in these months, you now write, you have come to realize for the first time "what it means to belong to a race," to see "every man and woman and child giving evidence of the greatness of the German soul, which is ever the strongest when danger threatens." And, although I sit here thinking and thinking, there are still no words that can be put down.

The letter that you enclosed for me to forward to Anthony I have sent to England. If he is in France, his people will see that he safely receives it. You say, in speaking of him: "The wicked speculations of the enemy merchants of war have decreed that we must destroy our feelings and be on two different sides for the rest of our lives. But, because I know that he would rather die than fight an unworthy battle, I believe I do no wrong in trying to tell him the truths that he is not allowed by his government to know," and: "It is possible that I now give my life and love entirely to Germany and its future." And again, Vicki, there is nothing I can say —nothing I can say.

* * *

But for me, too, there are things that cannot be forgotten. I see you sitting on the floor by the fire, with the butter dripping from your crumpet as you wave it, and the puppy licking up the drips from the hearth; I hear you telling us: "I want to go everywhere in the whole world, I want to know all the people there are, and learn their languages and belong with all of them." I remember someone, at another time, leaning forward abruptly and insisting: "But you *do*, Vicki— of course you matter! Here and now, positively and for always. That's what you've simply got to hang on to!" ("What happens to me," you write, "is too small to matter. My meaning is only in my country's meaning.") I remember your saying, suddenly, on the dock: "I mustn't get lost, must I?"

It is evening now. Lights have bloomed out yellowishly in the dusk, and all the footsteps passing in the street have a home-going sound to them. Somehow it has taken a long while to write even as little as this, for at every turn sentences have had to be unmade and words drawn back with no other words to put in their place. . . .

* * *

I am glad, so very glad, that you are still translating my book for me—that it is keeping your English "from melting away like snow in sun"; and that, while you do it, by yourself late at night, you feel "close" and "the hurting of the heart is made less." There is nobody, Vicki, to whose care I would rather entrust the slight work I have done. But one thing I find I must ask of you: will you, please will you think very clearly before using in the manuscript—should there be any occasion to use it—the word "gloriously"? Five times you have written it in this last letter, and each time it has such a foreign look and has made, for me, so strange a sense. I can only suppose you have forgotten its meaning—that snow melts fast under certain suns.

* * *

You tell me, at the end: "I know you will understand, as you always do."

But understanding, one begins to realize, is an austere thing as well as a gentle one. It is so much more than tolerance, or indulgence, or sympathy—as removed from the patronizing compassion that so frequently apes it as from enmity itself. Is it really, I wonder, understanding that you want? That is something we are all being forced to answer: the question from which there is no ultimate escape. For you in the wintry spaces of Prussia, for me here, for Anthony flying his plane into what cold skies? And no one of us can command understanding from the others: only each from himself.

Some things, you say, one can't seem to forget.

Some things, Vicki, are too true, I believe, ever to be wholly or permanently forgotten.

* * *

All your friends who can't, at this time, directly speak with you have called out greetings to be passed on. "Send Vicki our love. Tell Vicki we hope she will stand ready for the worldful of work we must do together."

Herztlichen Glückwunsch.

DORIS PEEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall

THE RIVER COLNE AT IVER FORD, BUCKINGHAM

Little Streams of England

The little streams of England have no voices,
yet they sing songs
of the opal crescent of the new moon
rising above them,
and the glittering galaxies of stars.
The blue and white swathes of the heavens
lie in their hearts,
and the green water meadows, brushed with
the bright gold of buttercups,
The leap of the lark's song ripples in their
bosoms.
Rosy crimson of sallows stains their quiet
waters,
reflecting the poplars that brush the encompassing sky.
The little streams of England have no voices,
yet they sing songs.

E. V. R.

Wheel of Thyme

EVERY HERB GARDENER finds delight in making the project garden of her dreams, and some have come true. A friend described to me enthusiastically her "Wheel of Thyme" in a sunny New Hampshire homestead. Between the spokes of an old cartwheel are planted the different varieties of thyme, that herb so symbolizing the past industry of the ancient wagon wheel. . . . It may be that the hub is of chamomile white and gold, signifying patience in a changing world. . . .

I have seen a charming herb garden on the slope of a Peterborough hillside under the windows of a restored farm. A central pathway, flagged and beset with creeping thymes and chamomile, leads downward to a pool hollowed out of a great stone around which water-loving herbs creep—sweet flag, pennyroyal, musk and striped apple mint. Flanked on either side by the tall herbs, mulleins, angelica, lovage, the curving background around the pool is red cedar and eglantine. The low, sweet herbs grow on either side of the walk and are planted in no formal order, but rather for color and interest in the great variety. And, I believe, in all, its length is twenty feet.

The ladder herb garden was new to me, but an "old" idea. It was made close by a friendly mansion on the Hudson in New York, and seemed to just "belong" in this setting.

The different herbs are grown between the rungs of the two ladders set parallel in the ground. A long path between the ladders is broken in the center with a wheel of thymes. At the end of this path is a wooden bench on which, between fragrant bushes of roses and tall herbs, one may sit, finding enjoyment and peace in contemplation of the whole.—From "Herbs" by HELEN NOYES WEBSTER. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

The Wild Geese Fly Southward

DULLY OVER the snow came the honkle-conkle of the wild geese! What a wind! Wind-frost, it is called, but it is an aqueous wind—a wind from the north which brings liquid glass with it! It is a wind of invisible blackness, making all things seem thin and still.

On the third morning, the roads were hard and all along the somber line of the coast the wild ducks came, flying in from the sea, fleeing from the bitter weather driving down from the pole. Then, with the dropping of the wind, the snow fell. In the morning, everything was white—tiled roofs, roads, trees, fields—a new white world. The pallor made earth and sky one.

Never have I seen such a lowering mass of cloud! The wind was rising again; a bitter twisting wind which drove the snow up in a cloud. In the distance, I heard the cry of birds, as skein after skein of wild fowl came down from the north. It was impossible now to see more than a few feet ahead.

I was nearing home, seeing again the familiar yellow squares and rectangles of houses. The snow had stopped and the wind was silent. There was no noise of cars or flash of headlights, for benzine is rationed and its price soaring high. I felt the world had gone back fifty years. As I leaned against my garden gate, I heard again the conkle-honkle-honk-honk of the geese, not harsh or strident like the cry of the birds on the coast, but soft and meditative. A marvelous sound! The star message of the wild geese flying inland to their southern quarters.

E. A. K.

„Frieden und Treue in Fülle"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER FRIEDE IST kein oberflächlicher Zustand. Der Friede ist tiefgegründet, grundlegend, ob mit Bezug auf den einzelnen oder auf die Gesellschaft betrachtet. Er ist nicht negativ; er ist nicht das Ergebnis der Gleichgültigkeit. Ja, der Friede ist nur in dem klaren Denken zu finden, das sogar trotz widriger Umstände ein Ideal demütig behauptet; man findet ihn nicht darin, daß man sich von der Strömung zeitgenössischer Annahmen bloß treiben läßt. Das Kennzeichen des Friedens ist Zusammenarbeit. So wird nicht nur der Charakter des einzelnen, sondern auch der Volkscharakter entwickelt.

Der wahre Charakter bringt geistige Wahrheiten zum Ausdruck. Er liefert den Beweis, daß das wirkliche Dasein nicht der Spielball von Kräften ist, die aus Gut und Böse bestehen, wie der unaufgeklärte Materialismus vorgibt. Die geistige Wahrheit verkündigt, daß die ausführenden, besiegenden, erhaltenden Gesetze des Seins ganz geistig sind, daß der Mensch geistig ist, und daß das wirkliche Dasein vom geistigen Gesetz regiert wird.

Die klaren Erklärungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft zeigen, daß Gott das göttliche Prinzip alles wirklichen Seins ist, daß das, was Er schafft, Ihn unbedingt widerspiegelt, und daß die Materialität, die alles umfaßt, was die Menschen in Kampf zu verwickeln scheint, nur ein falscher Sinn ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns nicht nur, wie wir die Tatsache unserer ewigen Beziehung zu Gott, dem Guten, bewußt anwenden können, sondern sie zeigt uns auch, daß die göttlichen Hilfsquellen zur Erhaltung eines wahrhaft friedlichen Sinnes des Daseins wegen des Reichtums der Liebe Gottes immer zur Verfügung stehen.

Christlich wissenschaftliches Denken beweist des Menschen göttlich verliehene Herrschaft. Diese ist das Gegenteil der persönlichen Beherrschung; denn Beherrschung entspringt jenem Glauben an die Materie, der Furcht und Selbstsucht erzeugt. Herrschaft dagegen ist Erkenntnis der Unendlichkeit Gottes. Die Christliche Wissenschaft legt Nachdruck auf den Zweck des von Jesus gegründeten Christentums in unserem eigenen Leben, indem sie uns zeigt, wie durch Erneuerung unseres Denkens das menschliche Leben unbedingt besser werden muß, weil der Gedanke und der Beweggrund das Handeln bestimmen. Es wäre nicht überzeugend zu beten, daß Gottes Wille „geschehe wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden", wenn es nicht verstanden würde, daß Gottes reiche Fürsorge für Seine Idee, den Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis, in Form von Gesundheit, Güte, Freude und Gelegenheit menschlich zur Verfügung steht. Jesu großes Heilungswerk, das er in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Willen vollbrachte, bewies klar, daß das christusähnliche Verständnis des geistigen Seins die Wirkungen störender Befürchtungen und Lehren vertreiben kann.

Inmitten eines in der ganzen Welt herrschenden Aufruhrs oder unter dem Druck von Schwierigkeiten mehr persönlicher Art fällt es uns oft schwer zu sehen, daß Gott allerhaben und der Mensch Sein Gleichnis ist. Aber dann können wir erkennen lernen, daß die fünf körperlichen Sinne nichts genau sehen, und können beweisen, daß man, um sicher zu gehen, die erschreckenden Sinneseindrücke verneinen und sicheren Gebrauch machen muß von der Hoffnung und dem Glauben, die auf dem Verständnis beruhen, daß Gott die Liebe, das göttliche Prinzip ist. Jesus rügte einige, daß sie „über des Himmels Gestalt urteilen", aber nicht „über die Zeichen dieser Zeit urteilen" konnten (Matth. 16, 3). Wenn die Dinge versagen, auf die wir uns gewöhnlich verlassen, lassen die „Zeichen dieser Zeit" erkennen, daß es uns not tut, daß wir Gott recht erkennen und unsere Beziehung zu Ihm demütiger und beständiger beweisen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß des Menschen vollkommene Beziehung zu Gott bedeutet, daß der Mensch in Ihm vollständig ist, und sie lehrt auch, daß jemand, der bestrebt ist, diese Tatsache zu beweisen, anderen helfen kann, sie ebenfalls zu beweisen. Unsere eigenen und anderer Leute Mängel sollten uns nicht entmutigen, sondern sollten uns eher aufrütteln, daß wir uns auf die Wahrheit verlassen, die Mary Baker Eddy feststellt, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 6): „Die göttliche Liebe weist den Menschen zurecht und regiert ihn". Wenn wir dies bezweifeln und von der offenkundigen Tätigkeit des Bösen beunruhigt werden, müssen wir ein lebendigeres Verständnis der göttlichen Liebe erlangen; denn das Göttliche ist immer unbegrenzt, universal, allumfassend. Indem wir dies wissen, schützen wir uns vor der Versuchung, gebieterisch zu werden oder uns mit einem falschen Sinn der Verantwortung zu belasten.

Wir alle bedürfen des geistigen Friedens, und wenn wir diesen durch die Erkenntnis finden, daß der Mensch Gottes unzertrennliches Bild und Gleichnis ist, lernen wir einträchtig mit anderen zusammenleben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 277): „Der Charakter und das Leben der Menschen bestimmen den Frieden, das Wohlergehen und das Leben der Völker". Ein auf geistige Stärke gegründeter Charakter schließt Demut und Großmut, Bereitwilligkeit zu loben und Abneigung zu verurteilen, Geduld und Hoffnung in sich. Der wahre Charakter kümmert sich um seine eigenen Angelegenheiten und findet im Ausdrücken geistiger Ideen eine befriedigende Tätigkeit, die reich an Verheißung für die Allgemeinheit und reich an Lohn für den einzelnen ist.

Der Glaube an die Materialität erregt in den Menschen Habgier, Haß, Furcht und andere Förderer der Zwietracht. Dieser falsche Antrieb ist das scheinbare Gegenteil der Erleuchtung des Geistes, Gottes, der die Schöpfung mit der Liebe und der Intelligenz ausstattet, die die Harmonie fortdauern lassen. Jeremia verkündigte in der Gefangenschaft die an die Häuser Israel gerichtete allgemein anwendbare Verheißung (Jer. 33, 6): „Siehe, ich will sie heilen und gesund machen und will ihnen Frieden und Treue die Fülle gewähren".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Wild Harvest

This was a tree forgot by men;
A tree gone wild near a woodchuck den.
It flowered when bluebirds brought the spring,
And fruited with seasonal disciplining;
The sharp-sweet apples that no man saw
Were items of news for crows to caw,
But brier and sod received the fruit
From a tree forgotten, branch and root;
Then the red deer came, and the partridge found
Wild harvest to reap from winter ground.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

"The abundance of peace and truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE IS NOT a surface condition. Whether considered in relation to the individual or to society, peace is deep-founded, fundamental. It is not negative; it does not result from indifference. In fact, peace can be found only in clear thinking, humbly maintaining an ideal even in the face of odds; it is not found in merely drifting with the tide of contemporaneous beliefs. The characteristic of peace is co-operation. Thus is national as well as individual character developed.

True character is expressive of spiritual verities. It furnishes evidence that real existence is not, as unenlightened materialism pretends, the sport of forces divided between good and evil. Spiritual truth proclaims that the achieving, conquering, sustaining laws of being are entirely spiritual, that man is spiritual, and that real existence is governed by divine law.

The clear explanations of Christian Science show that God is the divine Principle of all real being, that what He creates necessarily reflects Him, and that materiality, embracing all that seems to involve mortals in struggle, is but a false sense. Christian Science not only shows us how consciously to utilize the fact of our eternal relationship to God, good, but it also shows us that, by reason of God's abundant love, divine resources are ever available to sustain a truly peaceful sense of existence.

Christianly scientific thinking proves man's divinely bestowed dominion. This is the opposite of personal domination, for domination comes from that faith in matter which breeds fear and selfishness. Dominion, on the other hand, is found in knowing God's infinitude. Christian Science makes the purpose of Christianity, as Jesus established it, emphatic in our own lives by showing us how, since thought and motive determine action, the regeneration of individual thinking is bound to improve human life. It would not be convincing to pray that God's will be "done in earth, as it is in heaven," unless it were understood that God's bountiful provision for His idea, man in His likeness, is humanly available in terms of health, goodness, joy, and opportunity. Jesus' great healing work, done in accord with the divine will, clearly proved that the Christly understanding of spiritual being can dispel the effects of disturbing fears and theories.

Amid world-wide turmoil, or when pressed by difficulties of a more personal nature, we often find it hard to behold God's supremacy and man's likeness to Him. Then, however, we can learn that the five physical senses see nothing accurately, and prove that the safe way involves a denial of frightening sense impressions and a sure use of hope and faith, based upon an understanding of God as Love, divine Principle. Jesus rebuked some because they could "discern the face of the sky," but could not "discern the signs of the times" (Matthew 16:3). When customary reliances fail, the "signs of the times" indicate our need to know God aright and to prove our relationship to Him more humbly and consistently.

Christian Science teaches that man's perfect relationship to God means that man is complete in Him, and it also teaches that the one who endeavors to prove this fact is enabled to help others to do likewise. The shortcomings of ourselves or others should not discourage us, but rather should rouse us to rely upon the truth stated by Mary Baker Eddy where she writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 6), "Divine Love corrects and governs man." If we doubt this and are troubled by the apparent activity of evil, we need to gain a more vivid understanding of divine Love, for the divine is ever unconfined, universal, all-embracing. Knowing this, we protect ourselves from the temptation to become dictatorial or to assume a false sense of responsibility.

It is spiritual peace that we all need, and as we find this by realizing that man is God's inseparable image and likeness, we learn to dwell harmoniously with others. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 277), "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations." Character based on spiritual strength includes humility and generosity, readiness to praise and reluctance to condemn, patience and hope. True character minds its own business, and finds in expressing spiritual ideas a satisfying activity, rich in promise for society and in reward for the individual.

Belief in materiality incites men to greed, hatred, fear, and other promoters of discord. This false impulsion is the seeming opposite of the inspiration of Spirit, God, who endows creation with the love and intelligence which perpetuate harmony. Speaking to the houses of Israel, in captivity, Jeremiah voiced God's promise as universally available (33:6): "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Prophecy

Stretching my mind antennae-like ahead
Against the days that pave the coming year,
I think on all the brave things men have said
And all the little things that make them fear;
And I know in my mind that since time's start
No disaster has shattered man's heart.

And suddenly I am glad for the day,
For the sun's clear light, for the shadows' play.
In my memory now the summer's skies
Are not so fathomless as one man's eyes.
In the mirror of love I see time's flight
Leading us, surely, out of this night.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1940

82 New Boston Firms Give 3,500 Employment

Work was provided for more than 3,500 persons by 82 new industrial companies that began operations in the Boston Metropolitan District in 1939, it was disclosed today in a summary of the monthly reports compiled by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

This figure is several hundred higher than that for 1938, during which time 81 new companies started business. It is symbolic of the diversified industrial make-up of New England, according to the Bureau, and is typical of Metropolitan Boston, fifth most important manufacturing center in the United States, where small, diversified plants predominate. Of all 82 firms starting this past year, all but one or two are still operating, says the Bureau, and some have already expanded their operations.

In addition to the new manufacturing companies, a considerable number of new distributing organizations were reported during the year. These for the most part represent national organizations which have set up their initial branch warehouses or offices in Boston—an increasing recognition of the value of the City, the Nation's third wholesale market, as the logical distribution center for the rich New England area, and one best cultivated by having an adequate organization "on the scene," the Bureau states.

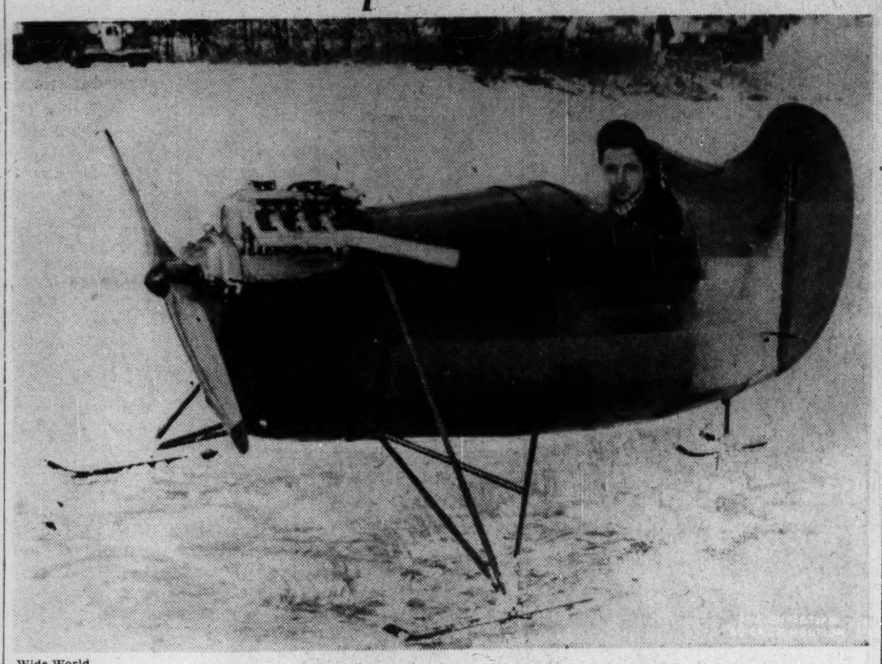
Of the 82 new companies, 44 are located in the city of Boston, and the others are scattered throughout the Metropolitan Boston area.

Most important from the viewpoint of the number of new firms and the number of jobs involved is the clothing and apparel group, with 22 companies, providing about 625 jobs. The shoe and leather group is second, with about 550 jobs.

In addition to new firms, 70 existing companies carried out important expansion plans in 1939, involving construction of about 638,000 square feet of new floor area and the utilization of about 670,000 square feet of additional existing floor space. The investment represented is more than $3,000,000. Boston led with 26 of the total expansions for the year.

One of the latest of the new companies to be established is one organized to offer to the printing trade a service whereby acetate film is laminated with paper or cardboard, by a cold pressure process, furnishing a permanent transparent finish, which is said to greatly extend the time that menus, catalogues, covers, and similar printed materials, can be used.

Iceboat-Airplane or Vice Versa



Wide World

Kenneth J. Richards of Springfield, Mass., and His Home-Built Skimmer

The owner and maker of this ice-airboat is shown at its controls. The streamlined skimmer is powered by a motorcycle engine Mr. Richards rebuilt. The skimmer weighs 300 pounds, including the operator. It is a one-person vehicle and will travel 60 miles an hour.

Federal Court Judge for R. I. Area Promoted

Nomination of Mahoney to First Circuit Court of Appeals gives bench Democratic majority.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—President Roosevelt's nomination of John C. Mahoney, now Federal District Judge for Rhode Island, to be a judge of the First Circuit Court of Appeals, gives the Democrats a majority on the bench of the First Circuit for the first time in the Court's history. The First Circuit includes Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico.

The President's simultaneous nomination of John P. Hartigan, former Rhode Island Attorney General and Democratic State Committee Chairman, to succeed Judge Mahoney as Rhode Island Federal District Judge, advances the career of a well-known Rhode Island attorney and veterans' leader.

Both nominations were referred by the Senate to its judiciary committee, whose approval is expected. Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island has urged both nominations in conference with the White House and the Justice Department.

Judge Mahoney is a native of Providence where he has practiced law. He was graduated from Brown University in 1905 and from Harvard Law School in 1908. He was appointed Assistant Federal District Attorney for Rhode Island in 1918 and held that office till the middle of 1921. In 1931, he became City Solicitor of Providence and left that office June 7, 1935, to become United States Judge for the Rhode Island District.

Mr. Hartigan also is a native of Providence. After being graduated from Brown University in 1910 and Columbia University Law School in 1913, he served in the United States Army during the World War, and is a Past Commander of the Rhode Island Department of the American Legion.

He was Assistant Attorney General of Rhode Island 1923-24, and was elected Attorney General in 1932 and re-elected in 1934. He is a former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The nomination of Judge Mahoney to the Circuit Court, if confirmed by the Senate, will mark the first time Rhode Island has had a member on that Court since 1913, when Judge Lebaron Colt, after serving there since 1884, resigned to become a United States Senator. Judge Mahoney succeeds Judge James M. Morton of Massachusetts who retired last year.

Both nominations were approved by Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island as well as by Senator Green.

Last year, President Roosevelt made his first appointment to the bench of the First Circuit when he named Calvert Magruder, of the Harvard Law School, former general counsel for the Labor Relations Board and Wage-Hour Division to succeed Judge George H. Bingham of New Hampshire, who had retired.

Yuill Warns Against Shifting Slum Areas

"Public housing agencies must avoid slum shifting—clearing an area in such a way that the displaced families move elsewhere, causing a similar high social cost in a new section," Calvin H. Yuill, Executive Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, warned those attending the New England Regional Conference on Housing Administration and Management today in the Hotel Bellevue.

Addressing the session on "Housing and Social Agencies," on the fourth day of the general meeting of the Boston organization and the National Association of Housing Officials in co-operation with the United States Housing Authority and the Boston Housing Authority, Mr. Yuill said such a situation can be met "by re-housing all of the displaced families, or a typical cross-section of them, or by re-housing similar families from other sections."

"This would involve re-housing families of varying income and of varying habits and standards," he said.

Must Go Lower

The speaker said he wanted to point out that there would be strong opposition to any program that is too selective, that serves the most desirable families, leaving the less desirable to private enterprise.

"It is hardly fair or consistent to take the best credit risk and the best housekeepers, leaving the undesirables to the private landlord."

He recommended that in selecting the less desirable families the authorities consult public and private social agencies which have an intimate knowledge of these families.

On the administrative side, Mr. Yuill said there should be a separation of the clearance and housing functions of the authority and that there should be a co-operative program between private and public enterprise. The public agency, with its powers of eminent domain, he said, could clear the land, then sell it or lease it to private interests to be developed for residential or business purposes.

"The temptation to select the best residential site for subsidized housing is great, but remember that if one purpose of the program is to stimulate private development around the project and only the less desirable sites are left, the chances are that private enterprise will fail to respond."

Publicity Is Good

There is a distinct need for taking the public into the confidence of housing authority groups, Mr. Yuill declared. Pointing to success in winning public support through the publicity given the meetings of the Boston School Committee, he urged local housing authorities to adopt similar tactics.

Morris Taylor, Director of the Robert Gould Shaw House, stated that announcement of the Lennox Street housing project in Roxbury marked a "red letter day" for Negroes of that district. Work has started recently on the project.

At the time the announcement was made, Mr. Taylor declared, 700 people were housed in the only 314 dwellings fit for human habitation out of 446 on the 46 acres. Of these dwellings that were in use, Mr. Taylor continued, 96 per cent had no central heating arrangements; 46 per cent had no tub or shower bath, and 18 per cent had no water closet toilets.

Hope for Trades

"The one ray of hope for employment in the building trades is to be found in housing projects," E. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Council of the Metropolitan District, told attendants at the luncheon session of the conference.

"Labor now idle and discouraged because of no evidence of resumption in the building and construction industry feels that relief is now in sight through the construction of six large-scale housing projects in our city," Mr. Johnson said "When the housing projects get in full swing they should absorb 50 per cent of the building trades workers in Greater Boston."

In order to make effectual the declaration of policy which brought about the enactment of housing and to conduct an educational campaign, Mr. Johnson said labor feels a citizens' advisory committee on housing should be appointed and has already petitioned the Mayor and the Boston Housing Authority for such a committee.

A plea to keep politics out of the housing project was voiced by Edwin B. Goodell, Jr., member of the Boston Society of Architects and American Institute of Architecture, who said, "If we are to be thoroughly good A-1 citizens we must heed the warning which comes from a member of the New York Housing Authority—'The politicians watch all housing projects with greedy eyes. . . . Patronage would be the death of housing.'"

Boon to Private Housing

Citing the record of Great Britain where private building has received impetus from the public housing program, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, told 400 guests at a dinner meeting of the New England Conference of Housing Officials at the City Club last night that facts now beginning to emerge indicate the British experience is going to be duplicated in this country.

"In Great Britain, under a plan similar to our own since 1918, more than 1,200,000 new homes have been erected by local housing authorities," he said. "During that same period private building has experienced the greatest prosperity of any period, probably in the history of Great Britain. In fact, more than 2,200,000 new homes have been built since 1918 by private builders."

Referring to his tour of Boston housing projects and inspection of "blighted" areas Mr. Straus said, "I don't think that I have ever seen housing conditions worse than those we visited today."

Deal for Storm Timber Sale Pushed by Salvage Director

Leslie F. Bean, Regional Director of the New England Timber Salvage Administration, left for Washington today to seek readjustment of a contract for the sale of 630,000,000 feet of hurricane lumber which was temporarily held up when the Northeast Timber Marketing Association, a private wholesaling group, failed to post a $750,000 bond and $100,000 down payment stipulated in the contract The agreement between the private group and the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration of the Department of Agriculture expired at midnight last night.

Previously the legal department of the Department of Agriculture and the Salvage Administration had arrived at the "upset" price (the lowest figure which the Government will consider) of $24 a thousand feet for the salvaged New England hurricane timber for a period of 4½ years.

The Northeast Timber Marketing Association felt that the Government's contract bound them for too long a period in an unpredictable market. The private group suggested an arrangement for an "upset" figure for one year, to be recomputed at the end of the year. The Association's head, Herman I. Hymans, Detroit wholesale lumber dealer, said that his group was still anxious to conclude the deal for the salvaged timber.

Mr. Bean said this morning that he would endeavor while in Washington to see whether these terms would be acceptable to the Department of Agriculture's legal department. Mr. Bean also hoped to try to establish a legal pattern for an adjustment figure for salvaged timber, based on market conditions, to be announced at least once a year.

The regional director also revealed that there are now 271,000,000 feet of timber available in New England at present and that 4,000,000 feet are being cut weekly. The Association, he said, would distribute the lumber to its own customers, thus saving several intermediate handling charges.

Purchase of the hurricane salvage was planned when Mr. Hymans visited New England to purchase a small amount of timber. He was not sure, however, that the market price would hold if the Government also began to sell timber in large quantities. The formation of the Association was then brought about as a solution.

N. H. Night Patrol Aids Safety

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP)—Highway night patrol for close observation of winter driving conditions and an incidental aid to troubled motorists is in its third year in New Hampshire.

In 1938 the patrol was confined to the White Mountain notches and it was credited with saving one motorist, stranded in sub-zero temperature. The patrol covered the notch roads at least once an hour from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., if the thermometer slid to 10 below zero.

Now the patrol is state-wide and all highways are watched at hourly intervals from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. when the mercury falls to zero.

The main purpose is to maintain safe driving conditions. If changing weather makes plowing or sanding necessary, the night observers report promptly so that plows and sanding apparatus can be put to work.

Last winter the State Highway Department used 160 miles of snow fence, 190,000 cubic yards of sand, 374 sand spreaders and 185 snowplows.

Long Criticizes La Guardia's Plan

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, taking issue today with the proposal of Mayor La Guardia of New York that there be uniform taxation in the United States with the Federal Government as collector, charged that the La Guardia proposal "would give the Federal Government greater centralized control and would ultimately result in the elimination of the sovereignties of the States."

"The plan would also work to the detriment of the States which give the most and to the benefit of the States which take," Commissioner Long said. "In other words," the Commissioner said, "the States which contribute the least would have the same number of votes as the States in which the tax would yield the most."

Commissioner Long also pointed out that a man in California who might want to adjust his tax bill might have to go to Washington, D. C., rather than to Sacramento as he does now.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by light snow; slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; Friday rain or snow with slowly rising temperature; increasing northeast winds, becoming east and southeast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow with slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow with slowly rising temperature tonight; Friday snow or rain with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast shifting to east and southeast winds, becoming fresh to strong; overcast weather followed by snow tonight and snow or rain Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	34	Minneapolis	29	29
Chicago	35	35	New Orleans	54	62
Denver	34	37	New York	30	37
Helena	22	40	Norfolk	32	35
Kansas City	32	34	Philadelphia	29	32
Los Angeles	57	60	St. Louis	36	36
Miami	58	73	San Francisco	55	60
			Washington	30	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 11.
B—Maximum, January 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:17 p. m., height 9.9 feet.
Friday, 12:47 a. m., height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m., Thursday.

Womens Voters Exceed Men in Brookline

Revised precinct checklists in Brookline today disclosed that there has been a decrease of 2,781 local voters since the annual municipal election last March, and that women registered voters outnumber men voters in each of the nine precincts by 2,574.

The total number of women voters is given as 13,293, and men voters listed at 10,719.

Winthrop Rail Crisis Is Topic Of Conference

While notices were being posted at all Narrow Guage stations notifying patrons that service will be abandoned on Jan. 27 on formal Federal Court order, representatives of the Winthrop Transportation Committee, bondholders and railroad officials, conferred today over possible continuation of service after the ordered closing date.

Attending the conference were L. Cushing Goodhue, counsel for the Narrow Gauge Railroad; Frederick I. Crocker, Chairman of the Transportation Committee established by the Winthrop special Town Meeting to seek means of continuing service beyond Jan. 27; Rutherford E. Smith representing the Bondholders Committee; Herbert Avery, representing some bondholders, and others.

No Possibility

"I can see no more possibility of the Narrow Gauge continuing beyond Jan. 27 than of the war in Europe ending by that time," Mr. Goodhue said, before the meeting, as he discussed efforts to arrive at a method whereby service can be continued.

Mr. Goodhue said as the result of a formal order of the Federal District Court yesterday to abandon service on the Narrow Gauge at midnight, Jan. 27, notices have been posted at the various Narrow Gauge stations. The order, confirmed the announcement of the Court's decision made on Jan. 5.

Only if the various parties involved in the Narrow Gauge transportation problem come to an agreement for continuing service can anything be done in that direction, Mr. Goodhue explained.

If such an agreement is arrived at, he said, the parties must go into Federal Court and the Narrow Gauge officials must state that the circumstances have been changed and that they agree continuation is possible beyond Jan. 27. The court then may grant another hearing and revise its abandonment order, Mr. Goodhue added.

Distinct Shock

Frederick I. Crocker, Chairman of the Winthrop Transportation Committee, stated the formal closing order of the Court was a "distinct shock" to him, because Town officials had believed the Federal District Court order on Jan. 5 was permissive, not mandatory.

Yet Mr. Goodhue stated the original memorandum of the Court made the Jan. 27 closing mandatory. Yesterday's formal order, he explained, was merely in accordance with the usual procedure in a case of the Narrow Gauge nature.

Mr. Goodhue stated it will be fortunate if the road is able to operate until Jan. 27. If two or three heavy snowstorms come before that date, there is considerable doubt whether the road can continue that long, he said.

Fish Prices Drop As Drivers Quit

Fish prices dropped two cents a pound today at the Boston Fish Pier because of the truck drivers "holiday." Fishermen were receiving five cents a pound boat price, for haddock, when they could find buyers for it, but should have received seven to eight cents under normal conditions, according to Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Truckmen abandoned their vehicles to assemble at the conference meeting of union men which was called at 11 a. m. Because the Railway Express trucks are not affected, however, and because many retail fish dealers throughout Greater Boston rushed their own trucks to the Fish Pier to secure their supply for the big retail trade tomorrow, about half the amount of fish was actually moving that should have moved today, said Mr. Cooley.

Receipts of fish at the Pier totaled 700,000 pounds, brought in by 27 boats. Mr. Cooley expressed confidence that an agreement would be reached and a strike averted. But meantime he has been assured that all of the City of Boston's trucks and the Health Department trucks would be turned over to the movement of perishable foods, which includes fish.

Ice-Breaking Craft Busy In N. E. Harbors

Ice continues to interfere with shipping in New England Rivers and Harbors today. Coast Guard headquarters in Boston reports the ice breaker Kickapoo was breaking six-inch ice in Union River Bay, Maine, in efforts to free the smelt fishermen of Surry.

Ice in Plymouth, Mass., Harbor has made the anchorage basin unsafe for ships and the patrol boat Travis was today working in that harbor. Orders have been issued to the Travis to proceed to Squantum after completing its work at Plymouth to break out a derrick barge that is frozen in there. The Travis will then break a channel through the five-inch ice reported in Dorchester Bay.

Attempts will be made by the patrol boat Faunce to break open a channel in the Warren River near Fall River today after having cut through six to eight inches of ice in the Seekonk River in Rhode Island. The advices from New Bedford indicate that the large government dredge which is working there has been able to keep the channel open.

Group Urges Abolition Of Death Penalty

A new attack on Massachusetts' capital punishment law was launched today by Mrs. Herbert Ehrmann, secretary of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, as six minors were awaiting trial for first degree murder in this State.

Mrs. Ehrmann annually has appeared on Beacon Hill to urge repeal of capital punishment or at least provision of life imprisonment as an alternative penalty for first degree murder, insisting capital punishment has not been a crime deterrent.

Mrs. Ehrmann contended that if any of these six defendants are convicted of the charges against them their executions would result in outlawing of the electric chair.

Four 17-year-old boys are awaiting trial as are a 17-year-old girl and her 18-year-old companion.

"For the purpose of demonstrating the absurdity, stupidity and cruelty of the death penalty," Mrs. Ehrmann said, "the sentencing of youths and children to death might be a good way of shocking the public into realization of the need of changing the law. However, no one with human instincts would want these children to be put to death even to bring about this important progressive legislation."

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, said he had no record of the execution of a woman in Massachusetts since the witchcraft days, while Mrs. Ehrmann said she knew of only one woman who ever suffered capital punishment in New England. Mrs. Ehrmann said no boy younger than 19 had ever been executed in Massachusetts.

City Has Surplus Despite Tax Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass. — Mayor Albert W. Glynn has announced that the City of Haverhill had balanced its budget in 1939 and had left a balance of at least $7,000. This was accomplished on appropriations of $3,041,508 in spite of the fact that estimated receipts were $20,000 short of the figure expected.

Earlier in the year the Mayor, in starting his first term, had warned that the tax rate might be jumped from $42.40 to $48 in order to get through the year on a pay as you go basis without borrowing large sums of money. The tax rate, however, was reduced to $41.20 instead of being raised as expected and the City finished the year with a balance in the treasury.

The Mayor expressed pleasure at the City's record and said he hoped for a further reduction in the tax rate this year.

East Boston Man Fined in 'Gas' Case

The first prosecution under the new State law forbidding the adulteration of gasoline was recorded today when Pasquale Giordona of Bennington Street, East Boston, pleaded guilty and was fined $50 in the East Boston District Court this morning on the complaint of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life.

The State enacted legislation in 1939 forbidding the sale of gasoline below the standard set by the State.

Youth Greets a Champion of Youth

More than 50 newsboys, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and Boys' Club members journeyed to South Station today to welcome Miss Maxine Davis, author, newspaperwoman and school principal, who came to Boston to help the 1940 Community Fund campaign.

The youngsters pressed about Miss Davis, shook her hand, and some of them played their harmonicas. They thanked her for coming to help the Youth Agencies Council, of which they are beneficiaries. The Council, in turn, is a beneficiary of the Community Fund.

Miss Davis is scheduled to speak tomorrow night at a "Dramatized Youth Forum" entitled "Youth Speaks" to be given at Faneuil Hall by more than 100 boys and girls connected with the Y. A. C. In this forum, historic figures of old Boston of the revolutionary period will be portrayed challenging the youth of today regarding their standards and their treatment of their heritage.

Judges, who will appraise both the challenge and its answer, will include Police Commissioner Joseph Timility; Herbert C. Parsons, Director of the Massachusetts Child Council; Herbert Ehrmann, President of the United Settlements of Boston, and Miss Davis.

Miss Davis, who has published several books, including "Challenge to Youth" and "They Shall Not Want," said at South Station this morning that children who have been graduated from her school since 1937 have a much more ambitious attitude than those graduated during the serious depression years. The attitude of the latter was definitely harmed by depression conditions, she said.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Maxine Davis Gets Musical Welcome

Miss Davis, of Washington, author and foreign correspondent, was greeted at South Station this morning by boys and girls from youth agencies connected with the Greater Boston Community Fund. She is here to speak to a youth meeting supported by the Community Fund tomorrow night at Faneuil Hall.

Hill to Rebuild As Model Village

HILL, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP)—Pressing forward in their efforts to build a model village to replace the present town, which is to be wiped out by a federal flood-control project, residents of Hill have decided to incorporate 300 shares of stock at $20 a shore for the enterprise.

Outsiders will be permitted to buy stock, but only residents or taxpayers will have the voting right.

A fifth of the $5,000 needed to buy a 100-acre site about a half mile from the present town already has been raised. A Board of Directors for the Hill Improvement Association, as sponsors of the model village have termed themselves, was chosen at a meeting last night at which bylaws were enacted.

Garden Clubs to Meet

The Mid-Winter Meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts to be held in Horticultural Hall on Jan. 17 will include a conservation cartoon film and "Information Please," a feature modeled after a popular radio program but confining its questions to the horticultural field.

"Flower Show Forum," the afternoon program, will include short talks on flower shows and the judging of the flower exhibits.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:10. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Winter Carnival." Also "Daytime Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell.

Exeter—
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2, 5, 8. Also "Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:35 a .m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Information Please," 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Mill on the Floss." Also "Babes in Arms."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak. 10:35 a. m., 2:30, 6:20, 10:15. Also "South of the Border," with Gene Autry. Stage: The Three Sailors, Gloria Blake, Reynolds & White. 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Skiing in the French Alps." "Training U. S. Aviators." "Popular Science." "Merry Wives of Windsor," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gulliver's Travels." Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Invisible Stripes," with George Raft. Also "Winter Carnival."

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings, 8. (All seats reserved). Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time. Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Roaring Twenties," featuring James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family.

Tremont—
"Captain Fury," with Victor McLaglan. Also "The Good Fairy," with Maureen Sullivan and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers in "My Fifth Avenue Girl." Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer.

University—
"The Amazing Dr. Williams," with Joan Blondell. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "The Mill on the Floss," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. Also "That's Right You're Wrong," featuring Kay Kayser.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by George Copeland, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch drawings by Miss Peabody. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Key to Reduction of Crime Said to Lie in Helping Youth

Sanford Bates, who left his post as Director of Federal Prisons in 1937, after 19 years in penal work, to become Executive Director of the Boys Clubs of America, still believes that the greatest progress toward reduction of crime will come through efforts to help the youth of this country.

"It is not enough, however, to say every American boy and girl must be guaranteed a good job," said Mr. Bates in an interview, "we need to find out what constitutes a satisfying life, not what constitutes a good job."

He expressed the opinion that in a country comprising only 6½ per cent of the world's area and 6½ per cent of the world's population, but 45 per cent of the world's wealth, there must be something radically wrong when an unemployment problem exists such as in the United States. "Possibly," said Mr. Bates, "it isn't necessary for men and women to work so much to provide that satisfying life which we all seek."

"Something must be done to level off unemployment in this country and it might be a good idea to return to the old scheme of one breadwinner in a family," he said. "Although we cannot be dogmatic and say that no married woman should work it is probably true that many are employed who do not need the income and who are keeping some needful person out of a job."

Criticizing an educational system which turns out thousands of young men and women for white collar jobs that don't exist, Mr. Bates said, "We ought to educate young people to the nobility of an honest trade."

Referring to the Federal Housing program for slum clearance, Mr. Bates said that as admirable as it was and as hopeful as he was that juvenile delinquency would be reduced by change of environment he wondered if the physical change alone would be enough to change the living habits and customs of the people concerned.

The problem of crime prevention and juvenile delinquency in particular is a challenge to the schools, the churches, and to the individual members of the community, he said. The government can never catch up with it.

Co-ops Confer in Vermont

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Jan. 11 (AP)—George M. Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau and Merrimack Farmers Exchange, Concord, N. H., said yesterday competition might prevent co-operative organizations from growing large enough to operate economically.

He spoke at a panel discussion of the second annual Co-operative Conference of Vermont, at Goddard College at which Gov. George D. Aiken (R) presided.

Acknowledging that there might be too many co-operative organizations in New Hampshire, Mr. Putnam suggested the Farm Bureau and Extension Service should determine the need of co-operatives and help them work together. He advocated establishment of a central buying unit from which local organizations could buy all supplies.

In opening the session, Governor Aiken said that the management of an organization, political, co-operative, or the church, "split or crumbled" when it got away from the people. "We must keep the sections and offshoots working together and not against each other," he said.

Different forms of co-operatives were described by Clark Clemmer, Eastern Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass., while Arthur H. Packard, Vermont Farm Bureau President, reviewed the accomplishments of some of Vermont's co-operatives.

Earlier, Dean H. V. Olsen, of Tuck School, Dartmouth College, said a co-operative movement was needed in a democracy as a balancing movement. "Co-operatives kept in balance extreme individualism, extreme socialism and extreme dominance of any group," he added.

W.C.T.U. to Mark Prohibition Day

As is its custom, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Inc., will celebrate the "birthday of National Prohibition" by a luncheon, Jan. 17 at the Hotel Kenmore. That day is chosen because the 18th Amendment made illegal after Jan. 16, 1920, "the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States."

The principal speaker will be Alonzo E. Wilson, treasurer and national field director of the American Business Men's Research Foundation of Chicago.

For 12 years Mr. Wilson was president of the National Lincoln Chautauqua System and for 10 years he was national officer of the Near East Relief, raising funds for children in Turkey and Armenia. For 16 years he served as a member and for seven years as treasurer of the Methodist General Conference Board of Temperance. At present his activities are directed to public discussion of the economic phases of the liquor problem.

Rubber Concern Receives Tax Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I.—The United States Rubber Company which sought a reduction of $78,838 in the valuation placed on its plant by the tax assessors here, has accepted a reduction of $60,000 offered by the town, Herman Goldman, attorney for the Company, informed Town Solicitor Joseph A. Hammill. The matter of taxes has been debated for more than a month.

This was the third consecutive year the town has granted a reduction to the concern, which is the largest taxpayer. Last year, $2,230 was rebated; and in 1937, the assessors chopped $759 from the bill.

Diplomacy Seen Turned for Peace

Co-operation for a world movement to counteract Europe's secret intrigue and diplomacy, that in the hands of power politicians have led to war, was recommended today by a lecturer at a monthly current-events feature at the Women's Republican Club in Boston.

Speaking this morning under the auspices of the Club's political department, of which Mrs. George R. Fearing of Beacon Street is Chairman, Howard Pierce Davis of the staff of Newsweek saw "the principle of diplomacy becoming intrigued in the field of European politics," and propaganda the lubricant for the deception that first prepares the people for an act of aggression, and then seeks to justify it afterwards.

Mr. Davis thinks public diplomacy could be a fine weapon for world peace instead of just a "fine art," if properly used.

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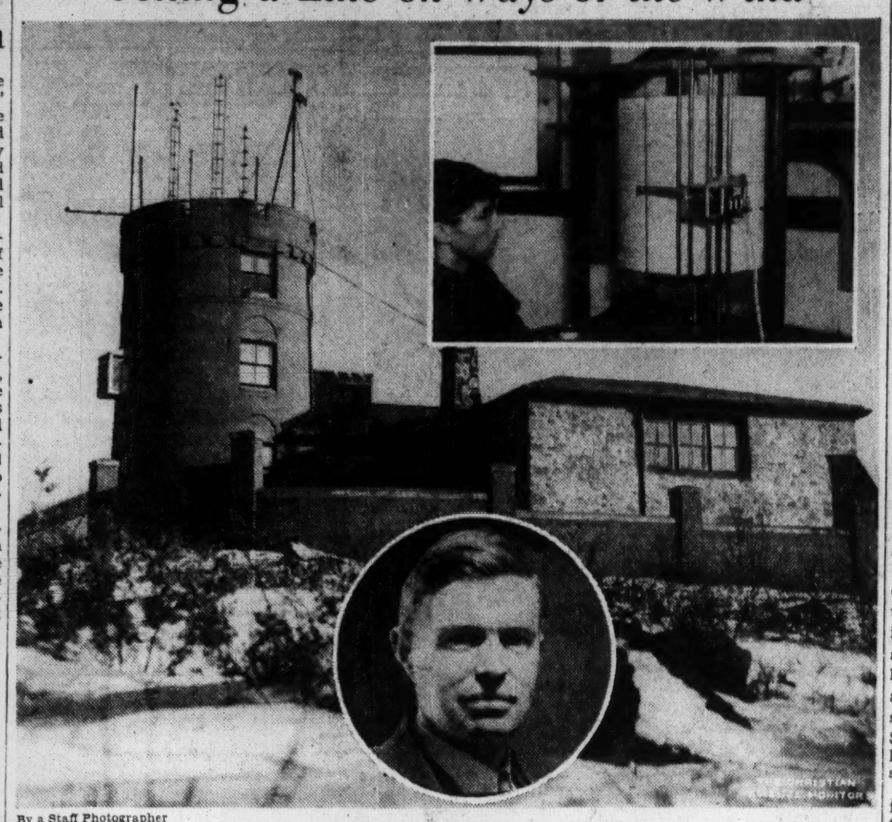
Getting a Line on Ways of the Wind



By a Staff Photographer

Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory at Milton, Mass.

Inserts show a wind recording instrument at top and Dr. Charles F. Brooks, Director of the Observatory, below.

Use of New England Winds Advised for Making Current

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE HILL, Mass., Jan. 10—Harvard is co-operating with General Electric engineers in studies to determine how useful New England winds would be in the generation of electricity on a commercial scale. "Wind power here would be much more reliable than waterpower," according to Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of Blue Hill Observatory, in his annual report to President J. B. Conant of Harvard University. He finds this indicated in records made over a period of years at Blue Hill, Mr. Washington, and Mt. Wachusett. Apparatus similar to the small radio-battery windchargers popular in the Middle West has been designed, and tentative sites in the Berkshires and White Mountains have been selected for large-scale generation of electric power by wind.

Dr. Brooks points out that the case for utilization of wind rather than water power was "made particularly clear in the drought of this past summer." The drought, he says, was apparently related to an unusual amount of ice in the Labrador current, which maintained lower temperatures and held the pressures higher in that region. He further reports on studies of long-range weather forecasting, floods, snowfall in North America, weather conditions during a solar eclipse, and various aspects of the hurricane which visited New England in September, 1938.

Included in the study of possible long-range forecasts were investigations of the effect of icebergs off Newfoundland on New England spring and summer weather, and also of the patterns of pressure and temperature over western Ontario that appear to precede the severest cold waves over New England.

An automatic radio weather station, transmitting regular broadcasts of weather conditions from uninhabited stations, was built and put into operation last fall. The apparatus broadcasts on a wavelength of 2½ meters hourly readings of wind direction and velocity, sunshine conditions, pressure, temperature, and humidity. It functioned successfully from Mt. Weather, Va., to Washington, and from Mt. Asnebumskit, Mass., to the Harvard Blue Hill station.

Regarding balloon radiosondes, formerly known as radio-meteorographs, Dr. Brooks reports that "the satisfactory performance of the Harvard radiosonde has led the Weather Bureau to enter into a joint arrangement with the University to make certain improvements and adapt it to routine use and mass production. Some 10,000 radiosondes are now being used annually."

For study of air circulation over the western Atlantic, radiosonde ascents were conducted for three months last spring from stations in Cambridge and Bermuda by Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the U. S. Weather Bureau, and the International Ice Patrol.

Rescue Crews Advancing Toward Trapped Miners

BARTLEY, W. Va. (AP)—As rescue crews struggled through debris and gas toward 87 miners entombed by an explosion a mine official expressed hope Jan. 11 that "50 or 60" would be rescued.

The crews, which have pushed almost a mile and a quarter through the blast-wrecked corridor in the Bartley No. 1 mine of the Pond Creek Pocahontas Coal Corporation, were reported within a few hundred feet of the men trapped by the blast Jan. 10.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, Jan. 12

1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Geography of Literature," Prof. A. Bertram de Mille.
7:15 p. m.—Musicale.
7:30 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
8:00 p. m.—Better Speech Program, auspices of Boston University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Dance. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera selections; Rosita Jemma Wade. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.3 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Relief Groups In Manchester, N. H. Merge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A clothing center sponsored by five relief agencies is being established here to provide a means of getting suitable used clothing into the hands of those who need it. The store will be known as the Community Clothing Center and is being sponsored by the City Charity Department, the County Welfare Office, the Family Welfare Society, the Red Cross, and the Salvation Army.

Executive Secretary Harry L. Lippincott of the Council of Social Agencies has issued an appeal for all kinds of winter clothing, especially men's, women's, and children's overcoats, suits, jackets, and underwear. Relief workers are being used to set up the center. Some are engaged in preparing the quarters while others are engaged in cutting wood with which to heat the center.

Clothing will be distributed free at the center but only to such persons as present orders signed by one of the five sponsoring agencies.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 **Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	"Penny and Her Gang"
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	George Jessel Variety Program; guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Housing talk
8:15 "Strange As It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30				Military Band
8:45				American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour; salute to Cambridge, Massachusetts	Olympic Hockey Game	"Good News of 1940"; Edward Arnold, m. c.; Hattie McDaniel; Raymond Walburn, guests	Dance Orchestra	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15	Olympic Hockey Game	"Song Spinners"	"Song Spinners"	
9:30	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Should	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45		Joe Reichman's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch	We Extend the Reciprocal Trade Act?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Maureen	Raymond Gram Swing	
10:15 S. American Way	"March of Men and Motors"; drama; music	O'Hara; Alan Hale;	Bob Trout	News Service
10:30 Sports; news		Hilda Burke; orch.	Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather				Dal Danford's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Hockey report	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Men About Town
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	The McFarland Twins	Mario Chandler's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	
8:45 "About Us"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	News Service
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 **American School of the Air**	"Breakfast Club"; soloist; orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30		"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Harry Rodgers at the Console
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	
10:30 "Hillton House"	"Mary Marlin" sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred W. Carlson	'David Harum'; sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews.	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30 Biz Sister; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	Piano duet	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Organ music
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Musicale
2:00 Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation Hour; Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	"Betty and Bob"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 Don Tuttle's Orch.		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	Madison Singers
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"World Dreams"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	Stephen Foster Program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Interviews	Norman Lang's Orch.
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Intercollegiate debate	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Intercollegiate debate	Organ Concert
4:00 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Gov. Cochran, Nebraska, at Schoolhouse Reunion	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Interview Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	"Bug-less Potatoes"	"Consolaira"
4:45 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00 Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 **Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Musicale	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"A Song Is Born"
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour**: dramatic sketch;	"Don't Forget"; quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle.	"A Song Is Born"
8:15			Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos			"Roving Gypsies"
8:45				Irish Program
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists"; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15			Educational Series	
9:30 "First Nighter"; dramatization	John Gunther, talk	Musicale	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	"Cavalcade of Hits"	Norman Thomas, talk	"Winged Victory"	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	Olympics Hockey Game.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing.	News Service
10:15 "Young Man With a Band"	Olympics Hockey Game.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	George Olsen's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Dance Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	George Olsen's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Streamliners
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Finnish Minister Frocept: "Finland"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ramona's Orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.		California Ramblers
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Folk Assign Wild Tract For Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—The botanist-blacksmith of the Saco Valley, as Henry Wilson Merrill of Hiram has long been known, is about to be honored by his home town. The town's folk are purchasing a tract of mountainside, field and meadow, which they will dedicate to him as the Henry W. Merrill Botanical Garden.

The garden first of all will serve as a home, forever undisturbed, of the many plants which Mr. Merrill has found thereon during the 50 years he has been botanizing in Hiram and which make his collection of pressed ferns and flowers, grasses and mosses, one of the finest in America. Secondly, the garden will offer rest and recreation to the lover of nature in any of its forms, for it will be open to the public and will have much that is interesting outside botany. The area is one of which Mr. Merrill has always been particularly fond, as its proximity to the blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the Saco, made it easily accessible to him whenever he had an hour to spare from his work.

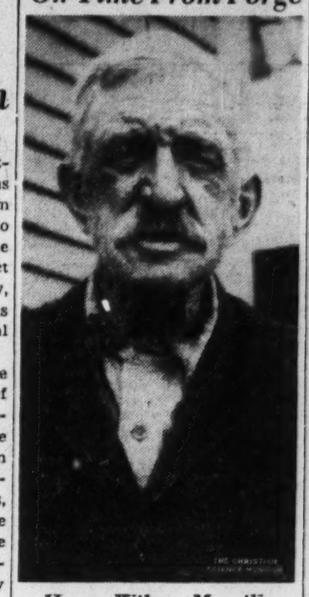
Perhaps Mr. Merrill's greatest fame has come to him as an authority on ferns, although he began his studies 60 years ago with the grasses and sedges, following with flowering plants and then ferns. His collection of the last comprises all the 40 ferns of Maine, 33 of which he found growing within that circle 20 miles in diameter of which his blacksmith shop is the center and in which he has studied as intensively as did Thoreau his Walden. The collection also contains nearly 600 other varieties not native to Maine, and became so notable years ago that its owner was invited to contribute to "The American Fern Journal," and afterward wrote a treatise entitled "The Ferns of the Saco Valley" which received much favorable comment.

In all the years since Mr. Merrill began his studies with an article on grasses in a U. S. Agricultural Report which, he says, opened to him a new and wonderful world, he has kept right on shoeing horses and setting rims. He has carried on with, so to speak, a microscope in one hand and a hammer in the other, his only vacations having been the annual four-day field meetings of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine of which he has long been a member.

Pay Cut Restored

RUMFORD, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—Restoration of the last of a 10 per cent pay cut imposed in 1938 has been made to approximately 2,350 employees of the Oxford Paper Company. Five per cent was restored in 1939, and 5 per cent effective as of Jan. 1, 1940.

Off Time From Forge



Henry Wilson Merrill
Hiram, Maine, botanist and blacksmith

Jobs Pay $255,290 At Harvard

Harvard students earning their way through college are reported to have netted $255,290 last year, from jobs obtained through the Harvard Student Employment Office.

A total of 1,259 students did everything from baby-tending to mowing lawns and raking leaves. Typing and professional entertaining proved particularly good for money-making.

Among the unusual placements of the year were a candid cameraman to take pictures of pedestrians, a teller of ghost stories, and a clown butler.

Office figures show that 36 per cent of the college enrollment, or 1,404 students, applied for work. Term-time employment was found for many; others were given summer jobs in boys' camps, in private homes as tutor-companions, and in hotels as bellboys and waiters. The University's own "Temporary Student Employment Plan," which is not "temporary" at all, provided 171 men with tasks in the college libraries, museums, and gymnasiums.

If more money were available, the report indicates, more men—possibly several hundred more—could be provided for. Nothing is said of National Youth Administration funds, which the University has consistently refused to accept.

Textile Industry Report 'Misleads'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire told the House recently that a Works Progress Administrator report on the decline of the cotton textile industry in New England and the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H., was "completely false and misleading."

Mr. Jenks, a resident of Manchester, said he took the floor to "denounce the unfairness, the unsoundness and utter stupidity of a Government agency in perverting its official privilege of issuing Government reports for public consumption to purposes of singling out any one section of the country, stigmatizing it with failure and marking it for ultimate doom."

The Congressman referred to a 342-page report entitled "Labor and the decline of the Amoskeag Textile Mills."

Persons "responsible for the misinformation in this report are either totally incompetent of gathering accurate data or guilty of twisting facts and figures to serve motives both questionable and doubtful," he declared.

Mr. Jenks, conceding that liquidation of the plant, once the world's largest single cotton unit, caused temporary unemployment, said:

"There is no basis for the statement to the effect that the shutdown of Amoskeag was 'calamitous.'"

Although the report said 11,000 workers were affected by the shutdown, in September, 1935, Mr. Jenks said at that time 5,000 workers were employed.

"Today," he continued, "there are employed approximately 4,500 persons by Amoskeag Industries, Inc."

Ford Hall Forum

The appearance of Pierre van Paassen as speaker at the Ford Hall Forum next Sunday evening, as previously announced, has been postponed to a later date. Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, in Mr. Van Paassen's place, will speak on "Progress in the American Way."

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N. E. Air Bases For 60-Plane Coast Patrol

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Navy officials contemplate operating 60 planes from Squantum, Mass., and Quonset Point, R. I., by next May or June as part of the United States' neutrality patrol on the Atlantic seaboard.

About 24 small seaplanes and six patrol planes will operate from each of the bases to be established, hearings on the emergency supplemental appropriations bill disclosed today.

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, asked a House appropriations subcommittee for $750,000 to construct a mess hall, barracks, hangars and recreation building at Quonset Point, which ultimately will become the Navy's northeastern air base.

For similar purposes, he asked $625,000 for Squantum, a naval air reserve base.

He explained that preliminary bids for construction at the two New England air patrol bases already had been let.

The chief purposes of the patrols, he said, were to "watch over submarines" and belligerent ships that might approach the Atlantic coast, and to give the United States warning of any movements at sea.

He explained that although the Navy did not have planes for the bases as yet, they would be ready by May or June.

As part of the emergency defense program, Navy officials also asked for $200,000 for a naval hospital at Newport, R. I., and $135,000 for the naval training station at Newport which they said was receiving three times the normal number of recruits.

Capt. H. H. Good, of the Bureau of Navigation, told the subcommittee the Navy contemplated modernizing and repairing "a lot of old wartime" buildings at the training station "so they will be ready for occupancy."

Captain Good said $48,000 of the $135,000 already had been spent at Newport under the President's limited emergency powers.

Fish Handling Rule Is Spreading

Adoption in other fishing ports of the one-tine pew—now in use for handling fish at the Boston Fish Pier—was expected this week by Federal officials. Eventual elimination of even this one-pronged fork in favor of hand-handling, was foreseen by them.

Already some nearby fishing centers, including Gloucester, Mass., have adopted the hand-handling system, it was reported, and are finding that the decreased spoilage which results makes this system well worth while.

The Federal Government cannot regulate the handling of fish, but can only enforce regulations concerning the condition of fish shipped in interstate commerce, the fish officials pointed out. Seizures of fish not meeting the Federal requirements for interstate shipping, are made by enforcement officers of the United States Food and Drug Division, they explained. During the past year several million pounds were seized in this manner.

Not all the spoilage involved, however, was due to the use of fishing forks, they added.

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State University Bond Plan Is Questioned in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11—If the University of Connecticut is permitted to issue $450,000 in bonds for the construction of dormitories, will the State Treasury be under obligation to pay them off? Will the dormitories bring in enough money in rents to pay the interest and retire the bonds? What did the General Assembly mean when it adopted a bill authorizing the trustees of the University to embark on a "self-liquidating" dormitory construction program?

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin expects to get answers to these questions and others about the future of the University. He has called the trustees of the college, over which he presides as Chairman, to meet State fiscal authorities and himself Friday for a discussion of the bond issue and the expansion program of the University. Representatives of the State Board of Education, which conducts four teachers' colleges independent of the State University, are to sit in.

The question regarding the bond issue arose when the State called for bids from investment houses on the $450,000 issue. Lawyers for investment firms who wanted to know specifically whether the full faith and credit of the State were behind the proposed issue have not received any definite answer.

The bill adopted by the General Assembly, and signed by Governor Baldwin, says the bonds are to be issued by the Trustees of the University. Albert N. Jorgensen, President of the University, says the understanding was from the first that this meant they had the backing of the State government, since the University is a department of the State administration.

During the past two years there has been under way at Storrs a building program totaling about $2,600,000. A library, an engineering building, a home economics building, two dormitories, and other buildings have been constructed. The next step was to have been the two additional dormitories financed by bonds. Whether that step will be taken depends on decision of the next few days.

School of Music

The Julius Hartt School of Music, in Hartford, has become the first independent institution in Connecticut authorized to grant a bachelor's degree in music. The State Board of Education approved the school this week as qualified to grant the degree to students specializing in vocal, or instrumental music, or in composition. The school, privately endowed, has 600 students.

Yearly Sessions

At least one member of the Connecticut General Assembly believes that body should meet every year instead of once in two years. Representative Herbert E. Baldwin of Westport, Republican, and a spokesman for agricultural interests in the Legislature, made the proposal to the Legislative Council. It was taken under consideration.

Cost of conducting a legislative session every year is expected to be an argument against Mr. Baldwin's proposal, in a State where budget balancing is a main item in administrative policy.

Light Company Taxes

The Hartford Electric Light Company pays more money to the City of Hartford in taxes than it receives from the city in payment for electric current. The company reports that it paid taxes totaling $398,000 in 1938, compared to $326,000 it received for power. The company supplies power for all street lights, traffic signals, and for all municipal buildings.

Work Centers

State-operated work centers on the order of the CCC are suggested by State Education Commissioner Alonzo G. Grace as a partial solution to the problem of jobless youth. Speaking at the dedication of a school building in Stamford, Dr. Grace proposed that the State supplement what the Federal Government has done in providing jobs for young people.

An 'Igloo' in Boston for Their Home

Eskimo Family From Alaska

Robert Mayokok and his wife, Seelook, and three of their children, picturesque natives of Cape Prince of Wales, coming to Boston to add a touch of the Far North to the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show in Mechanics Building, Boston, early next month.

Egg Prices Tumble To Low Level

There's an interesting little equation at work these days, and it's all about the price of eggs. Eggs are lower than they've been in January in years.

Massachusetts really has something to crow about, according to Julius Kroeck, Market Investigator for the State Department of Agriculture. Massachusetts claims to have the world's biggest Rhode Island Red farm, located in Wrentham, a number of smaller model farms; and a record for being, if not the leading State in poultry breeding development, then one of the leading States, says Mr. Kroeck.

"Poultry in this State produces a very sizeable income," he declared. "Eggs alone represent about $11,000,000 a year. That means, roughly, some 30,000,000 dozens a year. Poultry, including chickens, gives the Bay State farmer approximately $17,000,000 annually."

At least two places in the State have pioneered in modern poultry breeding methods, according to Mr. Kroeck, the Norfolk County Agricultural School in Walpole, and the State College in Amherst. There are altogether thousands of poultry farms throughout Massachusetts, he said.

'Stamp Money' for Relief Use Brings Train of New Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Federal Surplus Commodities stamp plan, which is proving popular with the majority of the 35,000 relief and WPA participants who are now receiving 50 per cent more food than their previous checks could provide, is not without its problems.

Newborn babies, itinerant hucksters, and pushcart peddlers now are literally crying for recognition under the plan.

Farrell D. Coyle, WPA State Administrator, reports that since the plan became operative at least 50 parents of newborn babes have asked to have their quotas of stamps increased because of the additional mouths to feed. It is pointed out there are few of the so-called "surplus" stocks that would be of advantage to the youngsters, but mouths to feed are mouths, according to the parents. The stamps, according to plan, are given on the basis of the size of the family.

Federal Hill pushcart peddlers, who keep their wares at the curbstones in the Italian-American section—and there are at least 60 of them—and the hucksters who ride around the streets selling fish, fruit, and vegetables, want to get in on the new business. They charge discrimination.

Another problem which has arisen is the status of grocery stores just over the city line which number relief families among their customers.

Such stores, on the outskirts in Pawtucket, Cranston, and East Providence, for example, may be put on the approved list for stamp trade by giving evidence that at least 10 Providence relief families are among their customers.

Officials say that during the past month the stamp plan resulted in $40,000 worth of business to those who co-operated in the program.

Suit Filed Over Garbage Contract

Failure of the lowest and the next lowest bidder to provide evidence they had satisfactory permits for disposal of refuse was responsible for the awarding of the East Boston garbage contract for 1940 to Edward J. McHugh & Co., the highest of three bidders, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland said today as City officials prepared to fight a bill in equity contesting the award, filed in the Superior Court yesterday. The hearing is set for Monday.

The bill charges fraud and bad faith, and asks cancellation of the contract. It mentions Commissioner Hyland, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, City Auditor Charles J. Fox and City Treasurer James J. McCarthy. It was filed by 17 taxpayers of East Boston.

The McHugh Company has held city contracts off and on for 10 years and has always done satisfactory work, Commissioner Hyland said. It held the East Boston contract last year.

Fore River Yards Facing Busy Year

Fore River shipyards, with employment reaching about 8,000, and tonnage valued at nearly $50,000,000 launched or completed during 1939, experienced the best construction year since the boom days of the World War.

Existing contracts and anticipated business this year give promise of increased prosperity for the yards and its workers, officials indicated today. In various stages of construction, or to be built, are the $49,000,000 battleship Massachusetts, which will cost about $20,000,000 more to equip; the two cruisers, San Juan and San Diego, whose keels are soon to be laid, comprising a contract of some $24,000,000; the destroyer Mayo, a $3,000,000 craft on the ways; four more American Export Line craft worth about $10,000,000, and the $20,000,00 aircraft carrier Wasp, which will probably be delivered in April.

Lodge Asks G. O. P. To Take Offensive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A demand that the Republican Party take the "offensive" for the 1940 presidential campaign came today from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts.

He said he favored an early convention regardless of when the Democrats held theirs.

Senator Lodge, in an interview, withheld comment on presidential aspirants to the Republican presidential nomination and said "all their numbers aren't up yet."

Polish Designs On Show at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—An exhibition of work from the art schools of Poland will be on view during this month at the Smith College Museum of Art, by arrangement with Helen B. MacMillan, Executive Secretary of the International School of Art. The collection, prepared by the Ministry of Education in Poland, includes drawings by students of the Graphic School in Warsaw and Warsaw Academy, paintings, posters, and designs for commercial use.

Of especial interest are three drawings of heads showing different ways in which the texture of wood may be represented; a number of book covers, including one designed for a Polish edition of "Gulliver's Travels"; several simplifications of studies in still life; designs for playing cards, wrapping paper and greeting cards; and a decorative study of the National festival in Cracow commemorating the repulse of the Tartar invasion in the Middle Ages.

Harvard Enrolls 8,382 Students

Students from every state in the Union, from many United States territories and possessions, and from 47 different foreign countries, are enrolled at Harvard University this year. The total number is 8,382, the University announced today.

Of the foreign countries, Canada has the largest representation, with 64; Hawaii, China, England, and Germany follow in that order. Several of the students from Germany are refugees, here on special scholarship grants.

Massachusetts, of course, leads the States in number of Harvard sons. New York is second, with more than 1,000; and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio are three which can claim more than 300 apiece.

Total enrollment in the college is 3,574; in the 11 graduate schools, 4,698. Newspapermen studying on Nieman Fellowships; candidates for the Master's degree in teaching; Junior Fellows on special research assignments; and other special students—these groups complete Harvard's roster.

Maine Pulp Mill To Re-Employ 100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine — Encouragement to the mill workers of Orono comes with the announcement by Edward M. Graham, President of the Eastern Corporation, that the plant of the Orono Pulp & Paper Company will be re-opened, in March or sooner and re-employ more than 100 men, preferably from Orono.

Mr. Graham said the reasons for re-opening the plant were a distinct shortage of pulp throughout the United States, and the war in Europe.

The mill will be devoted to pulp production solely at first but paper operations will undoubtedly follow.

Democracies Seen Dominant If Put in Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11—A picture of possible unification of the democratic nations—reversing the belief that liberalism and freedom are in retreat—was drawn last night by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, President of the Chautauqua Institution, at the Worcester Woman's Club. Dr. Bestor's talk on "The American Constitution" was the first in a series of three lectures on "Cultural and Historical Development of Our Government" being given by the club.

"The democratic nations," said Dr. Bestor "are still potentially strong. They have tremendous resources and they can still unite. Merely to list the democratic countries proves this—Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, and to a certain extent, some of the central European and Balkan states; in the British Commonwealth of Nations, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa; in the western hemisphere, 21 republics which signed the Declaration of Lima, only nine months ago."

As to what the united democracies might achieve, Dr. Bestor cited the accomplishments of the American Constitution. "There have been only 21 Amendments," he noted, "and only one really altered our form of government, namely the Woman's Suffrage Amendment. When we are offered the alternative of a totalitarian state or a communistic society we have a right to point to the achievements of this American Government under its Constitution of 1787. It survived a great Civil War; it assimilated a vast foreign immigration, 40 millions from other parts of the world; it adjusted diverse economic interests; it has served a nation transformed from an agricultural society along the Atlantic seaboard into a powerful industrial nation of 130 million people; and during all this it gave as much civil liberty and material prosperity to its citizens as any nation in the modern world."

Costs of M. I. T. Education Given

"It costs the Massachusetts Institute of Technology $766 a year to educate an undergraduate student." Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, told members of the Greater Boston Alumni yesterday at their midwinter meeting in Walker Memorial Building.

Graduate students cost the Institute $1,047 a year to educate, Dr. Compton continued. M. I. T. spent $1,063,000 in research last year and las year's budget was $3,382,000, he said. The Institute's assets now total $53,500,000.

Tech is a youthful organization, Dr. Compton showed, pointing out that 30,000 alumni are still active from a total of 36,000 that have attended the Institute since it was founded. Degrees are held by 22,000 graduates.

An illustrated lecture on sounds was given by Dr. J. O. Perrine of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Eskimo Family Coming 'South' To Boston—And Baked Beans

An Eskimo and his wife and their four children, from Cape Prince of Wales, on the northwestern tip of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, are coming here soon to show Bostonians firsthand what Arctic life is like.

During their stay here, the Mayokoks will make their home in an igloo in Mechanics Building for the duration of the annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Feb. 3-11.

David Irwin, Jr., explorer and writer, will be responsible for bringing the Mayokoks here, and he will stay through the show with them. Mr. Irwin is the young Missourian, who trekked 2,000 miles alone across Arctic barrens in 1925 with a dog sled. His feat of six months of hardship made one of the most dramatic tales to come out of the North in years.

The Mayokok family in all probability will be as interested in what Boston has to offer as Bostonians will be in their appearance, customs and sentiments. For instance, they will have their first taste of Boston baked beans and brown-bread.

Boston's Bunker Hill monument, various high buildings, the subway and, of course, Boston's weather all should make interesting topics of Eskimo conversation.

These real Eskimos—with their straight black hair, almond eyes and glowing cheeks—each has a fur parka and muklaks, or long fur boots, made by hand by Mrs. Mayokok, of reindeer fawn hides. The Mayokoks are one of the best-known familes of their section of the snowy land.

Robert Mayokok, the husband, teaches ivory carving in a Government school, and speaks English fairly well. His wife, Seelook, and eldest boy, Weeagoona (Little Cloud), also are able to speak English, but their conversation is usually limited to such words as "I like," "yes," and "no."

The other children in the family, are Miss Tumaysuk (Tracks in the Snow), and her brothers, Argutuck (Little Can of Whale Oil) and Oongoona, who is so young that he is carried around on his mother's back, in the manner of an Indian mother and her papoose.

New Motorship Ready for Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 11—Another unit in the greatest peacetime shipbuilding program in the history of the United States—the motorship Mormacmail—left the ways at the busy Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yard here today.

Constructed for the United States Maritime Commission, the C-3 type of craft, is to be transferred, upon completion, to the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., for their new intermediate cargo service between North Atlantic ports of the United States, including Boston, and the east coast of South America.

The Mormacmail is 492 feet long.

Northbound, the passengers will disembark at Boston, first port of call in the United States, on this fortnightly service designed to reduce the time of delivery of freight to important markets of both continents.

Miss Diane Betty Holt, of Forest Hills, New York, is sponsor for the Mormacmail.

Finishing touches will be given to the new vessel, trials held, and the builders will turn her over to the owners, with delivery expected early this year.

Launching of the Mormacmail completes the second phase of the company's shipbuilding program, which calls for construction of $40,000,000 worth of new tonnage in 1939 and 1940, officials of Moore-McCormack Lines stated. The company began its building program last April with launching of the Donald McKay, first of six ships of the C-2 class as laid down by engineers of the United States Maritime Commission.

The second phase was started in October with launching of the first of four of the C-3 type of vessels, of which the Mormacmail is last.

Plans are now being drafted for four more ships of the C-3 type to represent the third and final phase of the building program. But the last four will be equipped to carry about 200 passengers, while all previous ships in this company's building program accommodate only 12 passengers each.

Northeastern Appoints

Frederick S. Bacon of Watertown, Mass., Treasurer and Director of the American Chemical Society, has been appointed to the Chemical Engineering department at Northeastern University in Boston, it was announced by Dr. Carl S. Ell. Mr. Bacon will co-operate with Chester F. Baker, head of the department, in the supervision of research projects.

Municipal Finance Course Announced

The first session of a new 16-week course in Municipal Finance Administration, led by Charles J. Fox, Auditor for the City of Boston, will begin in Room 6, Harvard Hall, Harvard University, tonight at 6 p. m., according to announcements sent by the State Department of Education to towns in Eastern Massachusetts.

The course is intended mainly, it was pointed out, for State and city employees. The State Department of Education will award certificates to those completing it satisfactorily.

It is sponsored by the Department and other State and city groups and officials, including the Municipal Survey Committee; Francis X. Lang, Budget Commissioner of Boston; Henry Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, and William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Boston City Planning Board.

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'38 Cadillac 60 Sedan $1075
Gray. All accessories. Run 13,975 miles. Cost new $2075.00. Previous owner says, "I don't know why I traded." Beyond criticism.
'38 LaSalle Sedan $795
Black. All accessories. Always slip covered. Steering wheel shift as in all '38 Cadillac-La Salle cars.
'37 La Salle Sedan $645
Gray. All accessories. New Goodyear white sidewall tires. Always slip covered. A great car to drive. Another at $575.
'37 Lincoln Zephyr Sed. $595
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Iacovleff Pictures on Exhibition—Duo Pianists Give Recital

Major Influences of Career Seen in Retrospective Show

By Dorothy Adlow

On view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square, are oils, gouaches, drawings by the late Alexandre Iacovleff. The better part of the exhibits were not shown in the memorial show of a year ago. Additional items have been sent from Paris.

Iacovleff had taught for a few years in Boston and to this day we discern his influence in the work of young artists who had studied with him. Iacovleff was an artist who had achieved fame for a special style and subject matter. He had been official artist in two great expeditions, one into Africa, the other across Asia. He had a special task, and the conscientious and appropriate manner in which he performed it won him praise and recognition in the world of art.

When his name is mentioned today it is generally associated with a repertory of portraits drawn in sanguine red, clearly articulated characterizations of natives, nomads, officials, entertainers, all of whom were encountered en route. Iacovleff was keenly observant, and he recorded clearly the characteristics of farm and feature, color, costume and embellishment. Aside from graphic merit the pictures have ethnographic value.

* * *

There are a very few of the sanguine drawings in this exhibition, probably because there has been a ready market for them. But the display is plentifully supplied with other pictures which were made in the artist's last years. These paintings are extremely interesting, not alone for their merit as pictures and decorations, but because they reveal the strenuous effort of a man whose artistic horizon had widened immeasurably and who practiced to develop an adequate technique. Iacovleff worked indefatigably; he studied the qualities of paint; he experimented with color; he tried to understand form better by dissecting it, by abandoning the hard and fixed contours of his sanquine drawings.

He had commenced to paint in the naturalistic and descriptive manner of Ilya Repin, the great Russian realist. The Russian character remained deeply rooted and Iacovleff never really relinguished his delight in genre subjects, in the dramatic, the fanciful, the theatrical after the native manner. He lived in a curious interval when the Russian theater and ballet came into its own, when there was so much artifice in the Russian imagination, when artists left not only their native land, but the everyday world, exchanging it for the dreams and fantasies beyond the footlights. They escaped into the remote past, into primitivism, classicism, into legend and myth. They escaped further still into the world of imagination, losing all identity with known objects or literature.

* * *

The World War and the Russian Revolution had a great deal to do with this trend. The modern French school exercised its influence, too.

In the display at Vose's we perceive the artist in varied spheres, in the world of fact, and the world of fancy, in the present and the past. We see him further in a twilight world inhabited by goddesses and titans; we see him enchanted by the footlights and the graceful, frenzied, picturesque movement of performers beyond. It is a vision meant to be held within the confines of fancy and painted accordingly in a vague, filmy manner, with the slightest suggestion of concrete form, a mere tinge of allusive color, a dull and mystifying light. Deprived of dramatic implication some of the pictures seem to lack sustaining qualities in design, color, rhythm. But there are other canvases that indicate that Iacovleff was not contented, that he himself felt something wanting and that he groped for a more effective and more cogent way of relating the literary and dramatic ideas which welled up in his imagination.

The Vose pictures encompass his entire career. They include such carefully recorded expedition themes as "Under a Khirghiz Tent," "A Street Merchant," "Kashimiri Singer," "Kurds in Western Asia." "Afgan" is one of the handsomest oil pictures he ever made, and it interests us especially for it shows the two major influences of Iacovleff's career, that of Repin and the Post Impressionists of Paris. Iacovleff's difficulty lay in his divided inclinations. Emotionally he seemed to lean towards his Slavic forebears, intellectually he was stimulated by the Parisians.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Water colors of Mexico by Kay Peterson Parker are on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street.

A subject which is as popular as Cape Ann with painters of New England, Mexico has come to us in many guises of late. Mrs. Parker apparently tried to interpret the landscape and natives in designs and color which are characteristic. Scenery she paints in a spare, clear manner, with broad indications of shapes, and vivid contrasts of planes. People are depicted with primitive simplification their bright sharp facial features clearly indicated. Mrs. Parker keeps considerations of design foremost, but she never paints a subject unless it has some human or poetic connotation. We feel somehow that we understand Mexico better from her pictures than we do from those of many other Bostonians who have traveled there and painted in a too naturalistic manner.

In the next gallery there is a miscellaneous display of small canvases. They fill the requirement of many an art patron who considers a picture must be restful, relaxing, and remote. Here are rustic scenes, views of sea and countryside, painted by artists who favor the Impressionist approach. The warming sun, the blossoming trees, the quiet restful retreats do look very inviting on a blustering day in January and we appreciate the vicarious experience of the balmy outdoors provided by painters with a knack for expressing it.

Included in this group display are some scenes painted by Marian P. Sloane, a lyrical view, "September Afternoon," by Charles H. Davis, some vividly colored views by Hall Ross Perrigard, and sunny landscapes by Ogden Pleissner. Other contributors are Frank Vining Smith, Alphone Shelton, Stuart C. Henry, and H. Dudley Murphy.

Prelude to "Chronica"

Scene from one of the two numbers new to Boston which the Jooss Ballet will present at the Shubert Theater Saturday afternoon. The other is "A Spring Tale."

Luboshutz and Nemenoff Heard at Jordan Hall

Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff made their bow to a Boston audience as two-pianoforte recitalists last night in Jordan Hall. Although they had been introduced to this city by Dr. Koussevitzky as soloists with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, this was their first appearance alone, and to judge by the enthusiasm manifested by their audience, they were very welcome. For program they had arranged the following items: Mozart-Conus, Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; Vivaldi-Bach, Allegro Maestoso; Boismortier, "Les Reverences Nuptiales"; J. S. Bach, Choral Prelude; Mozart, Sonata in D major; Saint-Saëns, Variations on a Theme of Beethoven; Félix Fox, Valse Tragique (after a poem by Oscar Wilde) dedicated to Luboschutz and Nemenoff; Moussorgsky, Coronation Scene from "Boris Goudonoff"; Cui, "Orientale"; Rimsky-Korsakoff, Caprice Espagnol.

* * *

There were several virtues in evidence last night, especially in the opening number. Crispness of tone, excellent timing and clear phrasing made the overture a most enjoyable item. Unfortunately these virtues were not carried over to the following number which was marred by faulty pedaling and undue vigor. The phrasing here was not so clearly defined and the melodic etching was too clearly in black and white. The Choral Prelude was much better planned and came to a more satisfying performance.

The Mozart sonata (one of the few sonatas originally written for two pianofortes) was delightfully played. Delicacy of touch and well-modeled phrasing, together with well balanced pedaling, gave charm to the performance.

The intricacies of the Saint-Saëns Variations were met with disarming ease. Fleetness of finger and again excellent timing on the part of each pianist resulted in a fine performance.

* * *

The Valse Tragique by Mr. Fox was thoughtfully played and the composer took a bow from his position in the audience. The final trio of numbers, arranged by Mr. Luboshutz, proved effective. Mme. Nemenoff's momentary lapse of memory during this group was so cleverly covered that one could but admire her poise and the rapidity with which she recovered herself. Each of this final group proved a severe test on the capabilities of the artists, and at the conclusion of the Rimsky-Korsakoff they were given an ovation. Not content with the printed program, the audience demanded and received a supplementary concert of several interesting items.

While the artists are not yet quite masters of nuance and while their tonal palette does not yield a too varied assortment of colors, they nevertheless play with ease and assurance and provide their listeners with a great many thoroughly enjoyable moments.

G. M. S.

Grainger Program

Percy Grainger, pianist, will present this program in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20: "Fantasia and Fugue, G Minor," Bach-Liszt; Sonata in B Minor, Op. 58, Chopin; "Apres un rêve," Gabriel Fauré; "Jeux d'eau," Ravel; "Claire de lune," Debussy; Toccata, C Sharp Minor, Debussy; "The Merry King" (English folk song), set by Grainger; "Scotch Strathspey and Reel," set by Grainger; Lullaby from "Tribute to Foster," Grainger; "Maguire's Kick" (Irish March-Jig), Stanford-Grainger.

Levitzki Program

Mischa Levitzki, pianist, will play the following program in the Morning Musicale series at the Hotel Statler, next Wednesday: Impromptu, B flat major, Schubert; Rhapsody, G minor, Brahms; Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, Mendelssohn; Sonata, quasi una Fantasia, Op. 27, No. 2, Beethoven: Impromptu, F sharp major, and Valse Brilliante, A flat major, Chopin; "La Fille aux cheveus de Lin," and "Golliwogg's Cake Walk," Debussy; Etude de Concert, D flat major, and Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6, Liszt.

Recital by Pianist

Esther Stein, pianist, will appear in Steinert Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, offering this program: Prelude in G minor from Third English Suite, Sarabandé in D minor from First French Suite, Gavotte I and II in G minor from Third English Suite, Gavotte in G from Fifth French Suite, Gigue in G from Fifth French Suite, J. S. Bach; Sonata in G minor, Op. 22, Schumann; Nocturne in F Op. 15 No. 1, Mazurka in B flat Op. 7 No. 1, Mazurka in A minor Op. 17 No. 4, Nocturne in G Op. 37 No. 2, Ballade in G minor Op. 23, Chopin; "Jardins sous la Pluie," Debussy; "The Seal-woman's Sea-joy," and "Dance To Your Shadow," Helen Hopekirk.

Zeise for Soloist

Karl Zeise, cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be soloist at the opening concert of the Women's Symphony Society Tuesday evening in Jordan Hall. He will play Haydn's Concerto in D major.

Film Library Acquisitions

New York

The Museum of Modern Art Film Library announces the acquisition of a number of French, German, and Russian motion pictures. To the list of memorable films it has restored to view since 1935, the Film Library now adds to its series of "The Film in France and in Germany" two famous French pictures: René Clair's "The Italian Straw Hat" and Carl Dreyer's "The Passion of Joan of Arc"; the early German talkie, "Mädchen in Uniform," and an impressive recent German picture, "Fahrmann Maria."

In addition, a new series of six programs, entitled "The Russian Film," has been prepared as follows:

Program 1: Before the Revolution—Moscow Clad in Snow (1909); The Revenge of the Kinematograph Cameraman (1912); Moment Musicale (1913); Father Sergius (1917).
Program 2: New Beginnings: Eisenstein and Vertov—Kino-Pravda (1922); Kombrig Ivanov (1923); Rebellion, Mutiny in Odessa (1906); Potemkin (1925).
Program 3: Two Experimental Groups: FEX and the Kuleshov Workshop—The Cloak (1926); By the Law (1926).
Program 4: The Work of Pudovkin—Chess Fever (1925); Mother (1926).
Program 5: The Social Film-Ermler—Fragment of an Empire (1929).
Program 6: The Ukraine Dovzhenko—Arsenal (1928).

These ten new programs will be shown in rotation, at 4 p. m. daily and at 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. on Sundays, in the Museum's auditorium, beginning this week, and will be repeated every ten days until further notice.

Malko to Conduct

The First Symphony of Shostakovitch will be presented at the Boston Symphony concerts next week by the conductor who led the first performance of this work at Leningrad in 1926—Nicolai Malko, guest conductor making his first appearance in Boston. Mr. Malko's program will be identical for the concerts of Jan. 19-20 in Symphony Hall, and for the concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Jan. 18. The concerts will open with Rossini's Overture to "La Gazza Ladra." The second portion will include Max Reger's orchestral Variations on a Theme of Mozart, and Tchaikovsky's "Italian" Capriccio.

Nicolai Malko, attending the Conservatory as a boy in St. Petersburg, was a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liadoff, and Glazounoff. He conducted the opera at St. Petersburg before the revolution, and has subsequently conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra of that city. He has been on the faculty of the Conservatories at both Moscow and Leningrad. For the last 10 years, he has been one of the regular conductors of the State Radio Orchestra in Copenhagen, Denmark, and has appeared during recent seasons as guest conductor in England, Italy, Central Europe, and South America. He has recently come to this country from Scandinavia, where he has been conducting in the present season.

'Survey' Replaces 'International'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

An exhibition, "Survey of American Painting," will take the place of the annual International as the Founder's Day exhibition at Carnegie Institute this year. Since 1896, with the exception of the five years of the World War and 1932, the Institute has presented annually an International Exhibition of Paintings. Founder's Day commemorates the gift of the Carnegie Institute to the people of Pittsburgh.

Once again the Trustees of Carnegie Institute have decided to forgo the International Exhibition because of the European war. At the same time, they accepted the recommendation of Director of Fine Arts, Homer Saint-Gaudens, that next October the Institute present an exhibition of paintings that will rehearse the work of American artists from the earliest time to the present day. This exhibition will open on Founder's Day, which will fall on Oct. 17 and will continue through Dec. 8.

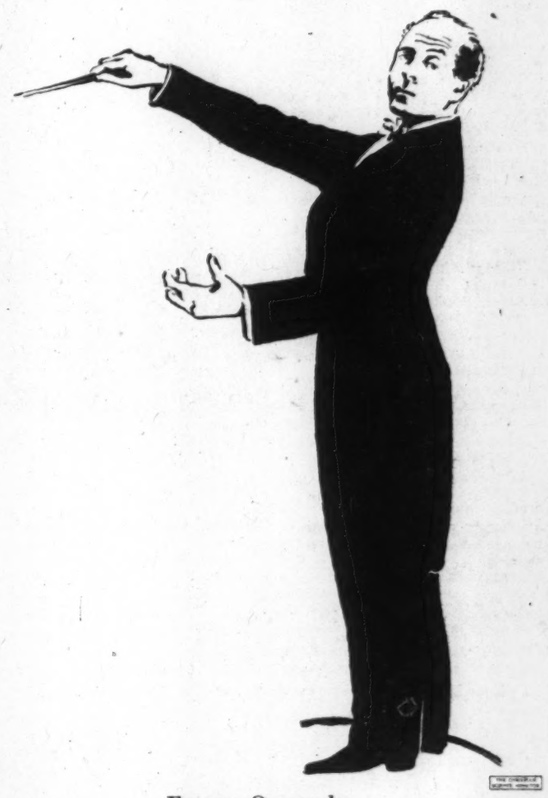
It will be the plan of this survey to set forth the story of American painting by way of 300 carefully selected and representative canvases.

Approximately 100 paintings will represent the period of 1730 to 1880. This section will include John Hesselius, John Smibert, and Robert Feke, reach the peak of the English tradition as set forth by Stuart and Copley, then reacn through the later period of Sully and Trumbull as portrait painters and men like Bingham with his genre pictures to Church and Cole with their grandiose landscapes.

The period from approximately 1880 to 1920 will be represented by about 100 canvases. It will, naturally, include pictures by Whistler and Sargent. This section will show the development of that wave of art consciousness which took form with Homer and Eakins, progressed into the time that the upheaval in the National Academy produced the Society of American Artists organized by such men as Thayer, La Farge, and Twachtman, reached out under the leadership of men like Henri, and developed that group known as the American realists, Glackens, Luks, Sloan, Shinn, and Bellows, who led to such present-day men as Speicher.

Finally, there will be a section of 100 American painters representing the various aspects of what is produced today. This will cover the period of 1920 to 1940. This section will set forth both painters like Leon Kroll and Gifford Beal, as contrasted with other painters like Benjamin Kopman and Jack Levine.

In this exhibition, as in the International, the plan will be to set forth in as unprejudiced a way as possible the history of the art of painting in the United States.



Eugene Ormandy

Who is conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra in a concert at Symphony Hall Saturday evening.

Roland Hayes to Return

Roland Hayes, tenor, will return to Symphony Hall for a recital on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 11. By exception, he will open his program at 8 o'clock.

Maracci to Aid In Dance Series

Carmalita Maracci, whose Broadway debut in the recent Holiday Dance Festival at the St. James Theater was a marked success, will appear in the Dance Theater Series at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, on Sunday at 4 p. m. Miss Maracci, heretofore known chiefly on the West Coast, made her actual first New York appearance in the Y. M. H. A. Dance Theater two years ago, when she was also greeted with cheers and clamors for encores, as in her Broadway debut.

Her program, which will include "Another Goyescas" (Granados), "Lament for the Death of a Bull-Fighter" (Turina), "Live for the One Who Bore You" (Albanese), "Iberian Folk Themes" (Albanese) and the "Two Caprices—Spain à la Francaise (De Falla) and Cantina" (Folk Melody) which figured on her debut program, will have for new items "Carlotta Grisi: In Retrospect" (Respighi, Lully, Scarlatti) and "Spanish Epilogue" (Albanese). She will be assisted by a trio of dancers—Peggy Kilroy, Edith Langbert and Joan Pearce—and her pianist-composer, Antonio Albanese.

Agnes de Mille, scheduled to appear in this series on Jan. 21, has changed the date of her appearance to March 17.

The remaining events are announced as follows:

Pauline Koner, Feb. 4; Anna Sokolow and Group, Feb. 18; Esther Junger, March 10; Agnes de Mille, March 17; Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and Group, March 31; Hanya Holm and Group, April 7, and Louis Horst, in a lecture-demonstration on Dance Composition, assisted by members of the Martha Graham Group, April 14.

In 'Our Town' Cast

Thomas Mitchell has been signed for the role of Dr. Gibbs in the forthcoming film production of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer prize play, "Our Town." Guy Kibbee will play the role of Editor Webb, and Stuart Irwin will appear as Howie Newsome, the milkman.

Ballet Theater: Gala Opening

The gala opening of the new Ballet Theater at the Center Theater, Radio City, New York, set for this evening, will raise the curtain on "Les Sylphides," restaged under Michel Fokine's personal supervision, with a new setting by Augustus Tack, and with Nana Gollner, Nina Stroganova, Annabelle Lyon, and William Dollar in the principal parts.

The world première of William Saroyan's "The Great American Goof," with a large cast headed by Eugene Loring, its choregrapher, in the title role, will have central place on this program. Miriam Golden will dance the Mysterious Woman, Antony Tudor of England, making his American bow, the Dummy. Other characters are: Policeman, Old Man in Jail, Girl Who Knows Everything, Boy Who Kneels, Woman For Radical, Girl With Philosopher, and so on. Saroyan's script gives spoken lines to the dancers. The music is by Henry Brant, and the setting, by Boris Aronson, is to be done by projection.

"Voices of Spring," the third ballet, is from Mikhail Mordkin's repertoire, and will be danced by a large number of former members of his company—Patricia Bowman, the First Flower Girl; Nina Stroganova, Second Flower Girl; Karen Conrad, the Flirt; Leon Danielian, Lamplighter; Dimitri Romanoff, Boy in Gray; Leon Varkas, Captain; Edward Caton, General, and Yurek Shabelevsky, formerly of the de Basil Ballet Russe, Lieutenant.

Friday night's program (Jan. 12) will see the revival of the two-act ballet "Giselle," directed by Anton Dolin, who will also dance the role of Albrecht. Mr. Dolin, the British dancer and choregrapher, has been seen briefly before in New York. Nana Gollner will be the Giselle, and Karen Conrad and Andrée Howard (English dancer in American debut) will dance the two principal Wilis. The companion piece will be "Voices of Spring," with Lucia Chase as the Second Flower Girl, and the rest of the cast as on the opening night.

On the first matinee of this engagement, Saturday, Adolph Bolm's "Peter and the Wolf," to Prokofieff's orchestral nursery tale, will have its world premiere, with Eugene Loring in the leading role of Peter, Gollner as Bird, Conrad as Duck, Stroganova as Cat, Caton as Grandfather, Dollar as Wolf, and Harold Haskin as Hunter, as the last ballet on the program.

Fokine's "Carnaval," with Bowman, Shabelevsky, Tudor, Stroganova, Hugh Laiing (English dancer in American debut), Viola Essen, Lyon, and Alexis Kosloff II, will open the program; and "Les Sylphides," with Conrad, Lyon, Chase and Romanoff, will have its second performance of the week.

At the Saturday evening performance, both "The Great American Goof" and "Peter and the Wolf," with their original casts, will be given, and Bolm will resume his old role of Pierrot in the repetition of "Carnaval," with Conrad as Papillon in place of Stroganova.

At South Station

A revival of a March of Time film dealing with Finland will be included in the program at the South Station starting Friday. Other items in the bill will be two travel films, "Quaint St. Augustine" and "A French Expedition to Greenland," two color cartoons, Pete Smith's "How to Carve a Turkey" and "Duck Hunting." There will also be newsreels, Three Stooges comedy, Eddie Delange's Orchestra and other novelties.

Hemingway Premiere

The Theater Guild announces that the world premiere of Ernest Hemingway's first full-length play, "The Fifth Column," will take place on Friday evening, Jan. 26, at the Shubert Theater, New Haven. Benjamin F. Glazer has prepared the acting version and in the leading roles will be Franchot Tone, Frances Farmer, and Lenore Ulric. Lee Strasberg is directing. Settings have been designed by Howard Bay.

Hedwig Browde

Hedwig Browde, mezzo-soprano, will give a recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall next Thursday evening. Her program includes nine Songs of the Pyrenees, arranged by Sturgis and Blake, and, for first performance in New York, "In Autumn," by Anca Seidlova.

WPA Massachusetts Art Project

'View of Boston'

Oil by Yvonne Twining in the exhibition by Massachusetts Art Project members at the Junior League.

Margaret Lockwood

In "Rulers of the Sea" coming Today to the Exeter.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Her. Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:45. Last Mat. Sat., 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later everyone will have to see 'Life With Father'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . witty dialogue . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit! MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" —Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs 8:40 Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
EXTRA MAT. MON., FEB. 12 Seats Now

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . a notably well-staged show." —Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7880. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

—SAT.—TICKETS NOW—
Mat. 2:30—SHUBERT Theatre
JOOSS BALLET
Philadelphia Orch.
SAT. 8:15—SYMPHONY HALL
Presented by Aaron Richmond

KEN 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW!
SONJA HENIE "EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
also "EMERGENCY SQUAD," Louise Campbell

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Geraldine Fitzgerald
"THE MILL ON THE FLOSS"
Joan Blondell—Melvyn Douglas
"The Amazing Mr. Williams"
THE MARCH OF TIME

NEW YORK CITY

"RAFFLES"
David NIVEN - Olivia de HAVILLAND
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P. M. ROXY 7th Av. at 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

November Exports Rise to Latin America, Canada and Asia

Business and Industry

Associated Gas System Plans To Reorganize

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Associated Gas & Electric Company, serving 1,700,000 customers in 6,000 communities, principally in Eastern states and the Philippine Islands, is seeking reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Law.

The company, top holding concern of the billion-dollar Associated Gas & Electric System, filed in Federal District Court yesterday a petition which said the firm was without funds to carry on its business, meet taxes, or pay interest due on its outstanding debt Jan. 15.

The company's action followed by a few hours a ruling of the Securities and Exchange Commission that the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation, subholding company in the Associated Gas System directly underlying the top company, no longer could declare dividends on its capital stock, or pay interest to the parent company on its $70,000,000 note.

The Associated Gas & Electric Company owns all of the capital stock, totaling 671,000 common shares, of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation, and the note.

The SEC, in a unanimous decision, said its action was necessary "to protect the financial integrity" of companies in the Associated Gas System; to protect the companies' working capital, and to prevent payment of dividends out of capital, or unearned surplus.

Roger J. Whiteford, who replaced J. I. Mange as president of the Associated Gas & Electric Company less than a month ago, said in a statement, "The Associated System has in it today more cash than at any time for several years, and the operating properties have shown a tremendous increase in earnings within the past few months."

He pointed out the reorganization petition was the "only course left open" after the SEC handed down its decision.

"I believe," he said, "that the prompt appointment of competent trustees who will exercise rigid control of the management and bring about continued reductions in expenses will conserve the interests of security holders and insure the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the system."

The petition said an increase in taxes on the system from $6,000,000 in 1928 to $18,000,000 last year had wiped out economies the management had effected in recent years. Rates were reduced approximately $19,000,000 during the same period, the petition stated. The system's gross revenues aggregated $135,062,000 in the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1939.

Charge Tire Firms Advertised Savings Misrepresentations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had served complaints on three major tire manufacturers alleging misleading representations in advertising savings in connection with sales of their products.

Named as respondents were the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and a subsidiary; The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, and B. F. Goodrich Company.

The complaint alleged that the companies advertised savings from 50 to 25 per cent during sales usually conducted in advance of certain holidays, but that the actual reductions from usual prices ranged from nothing to 16.8 per cent in the case of Firestone; from 11.15 to 16.8 per cent in the case of Goodyear, and from 14.38 to 16.64 per cent in the case of Goodrich.

The advertised savings, the commission said, compared the prices of advertised tires, in some instances, with higher grade products and made no allowance for the customary 10 per cent discount for used tires taken in trade.

The complaint alleged also that Firestone represented its tires as proved for safety in the 500-mile Memorial Day race at Indianapolis when in fact the racing cars used specially constructed Firestone tires not sold generally.

Manufacturers' Inventories Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Inventories in manufacturers' hands at the end of November advanced in value by about 5 per cent over the level at the end of October, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board.

This survey, which is based on reports received directly from nearly 200 representative companies, indicates that the value of stocks rose about 8 per cent during the first two months of the final quarter.

New orders declined during November, to a point about 10 per cent lower than in October. Orders continued to come in more rapidly than shipments were made, however, with the result that backlogs rose 8 per cent, to a level 81 per cent higher than that a year ago. This is the third consecutive month in which an increase in unfilled orders has been reported.

The value of shipments rose 2 per cent over the October total, and was 35 per cent higher than a year ago.

Piper Aircraft Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Piper Aircraft Corp., which manufactures the light "cub" airplanes used by many sportsmen and student fliers, reported net profit of $84,569, or 79 cents a common share, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

Year's U. S. Spending Tops $5,000,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

Federal expenditures for this fiscal year have passed $5,000,000,000.

The Treasury said that, including transfer of $268,000,000 of social security tax money to the old age reserve fund, it spent $5,012,026,993 between July 1 and January 9—slightly over six months.

President Roosevelt estimated in his recent budget message to Congress that the spending total exclusive of the social security transfers would total $9,199,253,641 by June 30.

The spending total was nearly twice the size of the revenue figures for the same period.

By January 9, the Treasury had taken in $2,851,085,159, leaving a $2,160,941,834 deficit. This, in turn, was responsible for a record high debt of $42,040,575,811.

Export-Import Bank To Ask Extension Of Credit Granting

WASHINGTON (AP)—To meet requests for purchases of United States products, mostly from Pan-American nations, the Export-Import Bank plans to ask Congress to increase its credit-granting limitation by $75,000,000 or $100,000,000.

Officials said that credit requests from foreign countries already on the bank's waiting list far exceed $100,000,000.

Brazil has requests pending for new credits with which to develop a steel industry through purchase of American machinery and equipment. Credits of approximately $23,000,000 already have been granted Brazil for refunding "frozen" American firms' credits, for railway equipment and purchase of four American steamships. A large part of the sum has been repaid in monthly installments.

Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Nicaragua, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic are among other countries which have submitted proposals for purchases of American products and materials on a credit basis.

It also is reported that Italy has opened negotiations for additional credits to buy American cotton to fill an Italian Government order for 40,000,000 yards of cotton cloth.

The bank previously has granted Italian cotton mills $6,000,000 in credits, most of which has been utilized to purchase American cotton. Some of the money has been repaid.

Officials of the bank are proceeding with extreme caution, however, in considering European requests, even from neutral countries, in view of the war situation.

Asks Administrators Of Law Have Chance To Defend Courses

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Chester C. Davis, a governor of the Federal Reserve System, has suggested administrators of Federal laws can be given "the duty and opportunity of standing on the floor of Congress to explain and defend their courses."

He made the statement in an address for the American Farm Economic Association convention.

"If legislative leaders had a continuing share and responsibility in the administration of laws they enact," he said, "if administrators had the duty and opportunity of standing on the floor of Congress to explain and defend their courses and if important legislation could be advanced only after legislative and executive leaders of the Government had agreed upon it, then the process of making and carrying out laws . . . would . . . be vastly more orderly than it can be now."

Vultee Aircraft Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Blyth & Co., and Emanuel & Co., made public offering of 300,000 shares of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., capital stock priced at $10 a share. The offering represents new capital financing, and proceeds will be used to expand and improve plant and increase working capital.

Heretofore all the company's outstanding stock has been owned by Aviation Corp., and the latter's subsidiary, Aviation Manufacturing Corp.

Phelps Dodge to Refine Tin Soon on Long Island

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corp., a leading producer of domestic copper, will soon be refining tin on Long Island, N. Y.

An authoritative source disclosed the company is erecting an experimental tin refinery in the Laurel Hill section of Queens Borough, not far from La Guardia Airport.

The plant will make use of ore from Bolivia in a new process developed over the course of the last several years by company technicians. Phelps Dodge officials declined to comment concerning capacity or future plans.

N. Y. Central Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported net operating income in November of $4,270,578, compared with $3,158,333 in November, 1938. Net income after fixed charges increased to $1,936,913 from $104,581 a year ago.

Competitive Bidding Hit By Underwriters

WASHINGTON (AP) — How investment banking ethics may operate to prevent one banker from taking business held by another was described to the Monopoly Committee by a group of New York security underwriters.

Ethical considerations, they said, made some bankers reluctant to accept business customarily placed with another firm, unless the firm losing the business was first consulted or there was evidence that the borrower and his former banker could no longer continue in a "happy relationship."

Lewis L. Strauss and John M. Schiff, partners of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and Joseph R. Swan, of Smith, Barney and Company, contended nevertheless, that there was competition in the investment banking business, although they expressed disapproval of "shopping around" on the part of borrowers or of "price competition."

Spheres of Influence

That type of competition, they said, would be disadvantageous to the borrower and the investing public as well.

The discussion of "spheres of influence" customarily enjoyed by major banking firms grew out of 1935 negotiations over a security issue between Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the Armstrong Cork Company.

The Armstrong company had formerly done business with the Guaranty Company, securities affiliate of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Following the enactment of the 1933 Banking Act which required divorcement of commercial and investment banking, many of the major officers and staff members of the Guaranty Company went with E. B. Smith and Company, which later became Smith, Barney and Co.

E. B. Smith and Company, testimony showed, was recognized in New York banking circles as a successor to the Guaranty Company because of its contacts with former accounts of Guaranty.

Therefore, the Kuhn, Loeb officials said, when they were approached by an intermediary about doing Armstrong financing, they sought assurance that they would not be breaking up a "satisfactory relationship" between Armstrong and E. B. Smith.

Poaching in Disrepute

"Naturally, we did not want to poach on their (E. B. Smith) preserves," Mr. Schiff said in a memorandum written at that time.

Mr. Strauss testified that Armstrong officials "satisfied any qualms I might have had on that point," however, so that he telephoned E. B. Smith & Company, notified them that he had obtained the Armstrong financing and asked if they wanted a share.

E. B. Smith & Company officials, however, told Mr. Strauss they believed "Armstrong to be our business," a memorandum said, and Mr. Strauss said if that were so, Kuhn, Loeb would not compete, and that he would so inform the Armstrong people."

Mr. Schiff told the committee he would consider it "unethical and bad business" for one underwriter to attempt to take another's established business in the same way he would regard it as unethical for a dentist or a doctor to solicit patients of another professional man, unless the client wished to make a "clean break" with his old banking association.

"If a company wants to change bankers that's their privilege," Mr. Schiff declared, "but as long as there is a satisfactory relationship we're not going to try to steal the business away."

Montgomery Ward Sales Set Record

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company reported that sales for December and for the first 11 months of its current fiscal year were the best in the firm's history.

December sales totaled $66,020,061, an increase of $8,935,532, or 15.65 per cent, over sales of $57,084,529 in December, 1938, which were the previous peak.

Aggregate sales for the 11 months to Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to $471,835,169, an increase of $63,790,213, or 15.63 per cent, compared with sales of $408,044,956 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Dayton Power Plans $25,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Dayton Power and Light Company has asked the Securities Commission to exempt from registration provisions the issuance and sale of $25,000,000 of 3 per cent first mortgage bonds due January 1, 1970.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to redeem $19,015,000 principal amount of 3½ per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds due October 1, 1960. The balance of the proceeds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures.

The bonds will be underwritten by a group of 37 underwriters headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., of New York.

Masonite Corp. Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Masonite Corporation reported for the 16 weeks ended Dec. 23, 1939, net profit of $441,059, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 77 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $219,512, or 35 cents a common share, for the corresponding period in 1938.

Technological Advance in Last Decade Is Truly Astonishing

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Even he who runs through the financial news may read of the tremendous technological advances of the last decade. The automatic quote-board—itself a product of the last decade—clicks, and having clicked moves on, nor all the piety nor wit of those who want to turn the clock back to 1926 prices or 1914 parity purchasing power can lure it back to cancel half a point. Traders must know the industrial good news, or cease to be traders. There is a fashionable new school of economics which preaches that we have reached our economic frontiers; and at least it is true that some of our industrial production indices have had a worse time of it in the last decade than in any other decade of our industry, and we have some eight million more unemployed than we had a decade ago.

Nevertheless the industrial arts have advanced our frontiers in nearly every line in the last ten years. Among the practitioners of these arts have been the real radicals and revolutionaries of the decade.

A large part of the present-day chemical industry simply did not exist in 1929. The industry has produced a whole series of improved new raw materials for other industries. Many products with long names sold ten years ago by the pound now move by tank car. Exact knowledge of synthetic organic chemistry has increased enormously. The new synthetic resins or "plastics"—du Pont's nylon and Carbide's vinyon, are fast catching up with rayon in volume and variety of uses. Raw material sources for the new synthetic organic chemists are expanding; once they were limited to coal tar; now they use coal, petroleum, natural gas, air, the paper industry's waste, turpentine and rosins.

Air Transport Booms

"Developmental chemicals" such as methanol, butanol, ethanol, acetic acid, phenol, trisodium phosphate and ammonium sulphate have increased rapidly in use and dropped rapidly in price. A large part of the country chemical advance is to be seen not in the chemical industry proper but in such now allied industries as rubber, paper, glass, petroleum refining, paint and lacquer.

In the air transport field climbing and cruising speed has been in some cases nearly doubled, range extended, motors increased from 400 to 2,000 horsepower, load-carrying capacity lifted; altitudes of efficient operation raised; and closed-cabin stratospheric flying developed.

On the ground the first streamlined trains sped through astonished countrysides in 1934. To the railroads, however, the real savings are in lightweight box cars produced in alloy-steels with automatic welding equipment, cheaper to run and easier to repair. Roller bearings have been installed on locomotives, then on passenger-cars, and now on freight cars. Steam locomotives have been improved with superheaters, air and water pre-heaters, poppet valves and boosters. Nevertheless the diesel engine has been so improved as to have made it practically a certainty that no steam switch engine will ever be built again; and last year the railroads ordered 200 deisel and electric locomotives against only 88 steam for all purposes from main-line passenger to yard-switching. Train speeds have been increased not only by better motive power but by improved braking devices and "one-speed railroads" with fast freights running regularly on passenger schedules are being talked.

Textile Trade Revolutionized

The cotton textile industry has been virtually revolutionized from breaker room through weave shed to print mill. Dyes are vastly improved in quality, finishing has been changed and printing methods greatly bettered, so that cotton goods can now stand up competition with silk and the finer rayon goods in the fashionable world.

The steel industry has spent an estimated $1,500,000,000 in the last ten years in plant modernization, particularly in building the new continuous sheet mills. Quality and quantity of special steel output has greatly improved, and allied to this has been a tremendous increase in the use of ferrous alloys and several of the finer non-ferrous metals. Consumption of aluminum has multiplied and of nickel has increased 60 per cent in the decade; Climax Molybdenum, which produces 35 per cent of the country molybdenum, has increased its output from 3,500,000 pounds to 28,000,000.

Farm equipment has been sharply improved. Harvester's cheapest 1929 tractor had a pull of not quite 11 horsepower at the drawbar and sold, on steel wheels, for $850. Its cheapest now sells for $515, on rubber, with a draw-bar horsepower of 12.4. Allis-Chalmers pioneered in 1932 with rubber tires, now on over two-thirds of all farm tractors sold. These have made possible lower-priced and smaller tractors with more speed, lower operating costs, broader use and longer life. Much smaller and cheaper combines are now available for smaller farms and for other than wheat crops.

Advance In Oil Industry

The oil refining industry is in process of revolution, as chemical advance has replaced the old skimming process with cheaper and more flexible methods of not only breaking down the crude petroleum molecule but of building it up, through polymerization and catalytic cracking.

In the communications field the greatest single advance apart from the steady improvement and cheapening of home receiving sets, has been Major Armstrong's development of frequency modulation as a substitute for the present amplitude modulation. It is not only astonishingly static-free but it can be relayed from station to station without wires, which enables it to be used over a vastly wider cycle range. Despite its advantages its introduction may be slow simply because it outmodes virtually all present-day broadcasting and receiving equipment. The story of the technical problem, the patent fight, and the financial implications of the Armstrong F-M system was told in the November "Fortune."

In wire communication there has been a steady improvement and increase in the use of multiple carrier telegraphic transmission and the use of the facsimile process. A combination of this process and offset printing now bids fair to make it possible to reproduce an Atlantic Seaboard newspaper in California promptly by wire. The A. T. & T. has developed its teletype exchange and the wire companies have met it with telemeter service.

Power Technique Gains

The electric power companies have greatly improved the technique of long-distance transmission, chiefly by the use of higher voltages which reduce line-loss. Installation of the topping turbine, which can be attached to existing generators, has also lowered the cost of new generating facilities, while use of the mercury boiler and numerous minor improvements have steadily reduced the fuel cost of electric power.

Both the plate glass and the container glass industry have been radically changed. Plate glass is now made by a continuous flow process faintly similar to the continuous rolling of steel; this eliminated many defects and cut costs, and now an automatic grinding and polishing machine has further improved and cheapened the product. Safety laminated glass has been made better and cheaper by the development in the chemical industry of a satisfactory laminating material. In 1939 this branch of the nidustry developed methods of successfully mixing color in flat glass. Both the flat glass and the container glass industry are offering novel glass products to the building industry. The container glass has developed fiber-glass for insulation and glass filters and wool for air conditioning and industrial use. Bottle prices have been vastly reduced and by and large the standard glass products now are priced at about a third of 1929. We now have polarized glass and invisible glass commercially available.

Air-Conditioning Strides

The decade has also seen great strides in air-conditioning. The packaging industry has been transformed. Two big milk companies will use 200,000,000 paper milk containers this year, The Bird's Eye process of quick freezing has brought numerous foods to the low-income-consumer's table. The silent movie has been completely replaced by the talking film, and great strides have been made in color films, both for the movies and for amateur photography. Fluorescent lighting has given better illumination at lower cost. Porcelain enamel makers have vastly increased their products' uses in "packaged bathrooms," washing machines, store fronts, gasoline stations, and machinery where the base metal must be protected from combustion and high temperatures. The vast possibilities of modern plywood—another child of the 'thirties—are told in the January "Fortune."

Curiously, some of the developments most discussed a decade ago have been disappointing. Television, a product of multitudinous minor inventions and applications, has not become popular. Low-priced family planes do not yet crowd the air. The mechanical cotton-picker has not revolutionized the South. The ready-made house has not yet offered serious competition to the expensive custom-built job.

Progress in the Arts

But the whole story of the progress of the industrial arts in the last decade indicates that American business life is still something more than a blood-and-thunder story told by disgruntled bookworms. Along with these improvements has been a steady reduction in prices, either through competition or as a deliberate effort of corporate management to get larger volume, in line with its three-way responsibility toward consumers, employees, and stockholders. By and large the industries which have cut prices most consistently have also paid the best wages and earned the most money, a fact which seem to fly in the face of Ricardo, Marx, and Henderson.

The fact that with all this advance our per capita national income is still below ten years ago can be told best by electrical analogy. The state of the industrial arts may be described as "industrial potential." The national income may be described as a "current of energy." Our social, political, and financial institutions constitute the "resistance." Other things being equal, the current of energy increases in direct ratio to the potential, and in inverse ratio to the resistance. We seem to have been stepping up the resistance faster than the potential.

Exports Down To Europe; Up To So. America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that in the third month of the European war United States merchandise exports increased to Canada, Latin America and Asia, counteracting a decline in shipments to Europe.

The department said that in November, Canada bought $51,262,000 worth of goods from the United States, compared with $38,517,000 in November, 1938. The month's exports to Mexico and other Latin portions of North America increased from $5,239,000 to $8,700,000, while exports to South America jumped from $23,310,000 to $38,986,000. Asiatic exports increased from $41,577,000 in November, 1938, to $53,365,000 in November, 1939.

The November exports to Europe, totaling $104,399,000, were about $6,000,000 smaller than in November, 1938. Among the European countries, Germany's purchases were cut off almost completely by the Allied blockade. The United Kingdom, curtailing principally purchases of food and tobacco, reduced purchases from $42,715,000 in November, 1938, to $31,485,000 in November, 1939. France's purchases were virtually unchanged but increased purchases were made by Russia, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

November exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1938	1939
Total	$252,381,000	$292,583,000
North America	60,464,000	81,624,000
Canada	38,517,000	51,262,000
Mexico	5,239,000	8,700,000
South America	23,310,000	38,986,000
Europe	110,684,000	104,399,000
Belgium	6,398,000	5,483,000
France	13,788,000	13,239,000
Germany	8,618,000	3,000
Netherlands	6,664,000	12,846,000
United Kingdom	42,715,000	31,485,000
Russia	4,071,000	7,282,000
Italy	5,991,000	6,029,000
Asia	41,377,000	53,365,000
Philippines	8,665,000	7,699,000
China	2,333,000	4,453,000
Japan	19,145,000	25,243,000
Oceania	7,060,000	5,212,000
Africa	9,886,000	8,997,000
November imports were:		
Total	$176,187,000	$235,402,000
North America	38,381,000	51,276,000
Canada	25,323,000	34,833,000
Mexico	3,082,000	5,332,000
South America	23,052,000	37,053,000
Europe	54,595,000	60,344,000
Belgium	4,040,000	5,497,000
France	5,188,000	6,213,000
Germany	6,922,000	2,656,000
Netherlands	2,496,000	2,366,000
United Kingdom	12,904,000	13,577,000
Russia	1,271,000	2,267,000
Italy	3,656,000	4,965,000
Asia	54,759,000	74,973,000
Philippines	5,860,000	6,566,000
China	5,231,000	5,809,000
Japan	14,053,000	18,985,000
Oceania	1,325,000	2,722,000
Africa	4,074,000	9,033,000

Charges Promoters of Trusts Get Control While Public Supplies Money

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission charged that many investment trusts were so organized that the public would contribute nearly all the money while the promoters got nearly all the control of it.

The Commission explained in the latest chapter of a report which has been sent piecemeal to Congress over the last two years, that generally investment trust promoters sold themselves voting stock and sold the public preferred or other kinds of stock.

Owners of preferred and other "senior" securities, it added, are interested primarily in the safety of their money and favor no risks that might jeopardize the small but fixed return on their investments. The common stock owners, however, were said to have a more speculative interest because they made money only when they took big enough risks to seek earnings sufficient to pay off the senior holders and leave something for themselves.

Anent the alleged disadvantages of the division between the group which puts up the money in an investment trust and the group which controls the money, the Commission said:

"Through the voting power which it may wield, a management can effect exchange programs, consolidations, and mergers through which the senior security holder receives a new security which has less asset value or less protective provisions than that which he surrenders.

"Managements, or interests associated with them, have depressed the market price of a preferred stock of their own company in order that they might effect private purchases of those securities cheaply and then exercise the power to effect liquidation of the company with a resultant profit equal to the difference between the market price and the asset value of the preferred stock."

The Commission has not formulated its recommendations resulting from the investment trust study, but one of the suggestions reportedly under consideration would require investment trusts to have only one kind of stock.

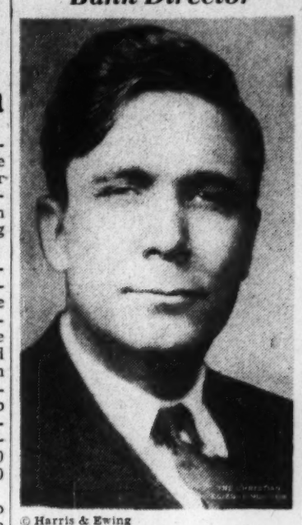
Massachusetts Trade Rise Seen

By the Associated Press

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts predicted a 5 to 10 per cent increase in the manufacturing businesses of the State during the coming year.

Associated Industries, a group of officers of manufacturing concerns, based its prediction on reports made by 200 representative industrial concerns, and surveys which showed an increase in the number of new industries, plant expansions and introduction of new products.

Bank Director



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Wendell L. Willkie

President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., has been elected to the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of New York.

Says Real Income Of Average Worker 16.6 P. C. Above '29

NEW YORK (AP)—The average employed American industrial worker, in the opinion of the National Industrial Conference Board, had a real income in November 16.6 per cent higher than he had in the boom days of 1929.

The "real income" was based on money earnings adjusted to the cost of living.

The board, which is a private research organization sponsored mainly by industrial companies, reported that a survey of 25 major industries employing 1,680,000 persons in November disclosed:

Average weekly earnings of $28.49, a pay check only ¼ of 1 per cent lower than in 1929 while the cost of living declined 14.4 per cent;

For this income, the employee worked 19 per cent less time—39.1 hours a week compared with 48.2 hours in 1929;

Wages averaged 72.7 cents an hour, a rise of 23.2 per cent from the 59 cents an hour of 1929.

Changes Urged In Bankruptcy Act by the SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has notified Congress of impending recommendations for changes in the Bankruptcy Act intended "to preserve the rights of customers with free credit balances or securities held in safekeeping."

The commission made public a letter signed by Chairman Jerome Frank and addressed to Senator Henry Ashurst (D-Ariz) and Representative Hatton Sumners (D-Texas), Chairmen of the Senate and House judiciary committees.

The recommendations will be for changes in Section 60 (E) of the Act. This section, Mr. Frank said, was "evidently designed to do away, in large part, with the intricate and technical rules pertaining under previously existing law to the tracing of assets and which the Congress believed resulted in unfair and accidental administration of justice."

"A close examination of the provisions of the section, however," Mr. Frank said, "indicates there is a very real possibility of having effects upon the property rights of certain customers of brokers not intended by the Congress."

The SEC Chairman said that under the provisions of section 60 all customers' cash and securities in the hands of a stock broker were pooled into one fund, with a single exception.

"Only property which 'cash customers,' as defined in the section, can identify, in the manner prescribed in the section, is excluded from the single and separate fund and is thus free from the claims of general customers," Mr. Frank said.

"The limited scope of the definition of a 'cash customer' and other provisions in the section make it a very genuine possibility that, in the event of bankruptcy, many customers with either free credit balances or securities held in safekeeping in the hands of their brokers may nevertheless be unable to reclaim their cash or property and, as a consequence, may be remitted to a mere general claim against the single and separate fund."

See Price Rise In Realty, Rentals

NEW YORK (AP) — Bankers in most sections of the country believe real estate prices and rentals are in a definitely upward trend, a survey made by the American Bankers Association and released through "Banking," showed.

Bankers in six of the seven national regions into which the country was grouped said higher real estate prices and rentals are expected to prevail in their localities in the near future. In the Pacific Coast area alone did the replies indicate conditions were static, saying recent additions to housing facilities in California were mainly responsible.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 599,250
1939 volume to date 6,259,320
1938 volume to date 7,620,910

Stocks Drop Following An Early Upturn

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Stock leaders wilted in today's market after early buying in low-priced issues and specialties failed to spread to other groups. Losses ran to 2 or more points for many erstwhile favorites in the final hour. Closing prices were above the bottoms in most instances, but the comeback was feeble.

Dealings were exceptionally slack during the greater part of the session, but volume picked up on the backslide and transfers broadened to around 800,000 shares. The pace slowed again near the finish.

Brokers, hunting reasons for the reaction, inclined to place the principal blame on a revival of tax fears.

Wall Street has been going along with the idea that Congress, in an election year, would steer clear of passing new imposts.

Word from Washington today, however, that the President might favor a 10 per cent "super-tax" on incomes to pay emergency national defense costs, gave financial quarters the thought that "it could happen."

Uncovering of a batch of stop-loss orders in steels, motors and aircrafts was said to have contributed to the stumble. Softness of major commodities also was a depressant.

Chief interest in the bond market centered today on the curb where obligations of Associated Gas & Electric Co., which yesterday sued for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy law, slumped badly.

In a heavy turnover of all five issues listed on the Curb Exchange declines ranged from 6½ points in the 5s of 1950 to 8 points in the 5½s of 1977 and 4½s of 1948. All of the obligations suffered a severe decline yesterday after the Securities and Exchange Commission ruled adversely in the company's efforts to secure payments from its subsidiaries, an action which was followed by the petition for court protection.

The general run of bonds on the stock exchange followed a narrow course with the trend mixed.

Lagging were Montana Power 3¾s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s and Boston & Maine 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but the undertone was steady.

Foreign dollar loans showed little inclination to step out of the fractional range of the list as a whole. Norway 4s and Japan 5½s were among others inching ahead.

Carloadings Rise 7.7 P. C. in Week; 11.9 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 592,392 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 42,122 cars, or 7.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 63,021, or 11.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 39,824, or 7.2 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Inc. or Dec. last wk.	Inc. over year ago
Miscellaneous freight	234,051	7,412	24,766
Less-than-carlot merchandise	123,276	5,925	560
Coal	148,617	18,410	31,799
Grn. & grn. prods	27,043	802	†2,408
Western districts	16,053	475	†1,591
Livestock	12,410	2,451	†413
Western districts	9,167	1,976	†533
Forest products	26,118	6,352	4,120
Ore	9,281	964	288
Coke	11,596	6	4,301

†Decrease.

Prices for Wheat Slump Two Cents

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Dollar wheat was erased momentarily from grain market blackboards here today for the first time in a month as prices slumped 2 cents a bushel or more.

Selling which became heavy as the price decline forced execution of numerous stop loss orders was largely associated with failure of the Winnipeg market and other world markets, including Chicago, to respond to news of big European purchases of wheat in the international trade.

Exporters estimated buying yesterday and today, mostly of Canadian and Australian wheat for shipment to Great Britain, involved approximately 100,000,000 bushels, according to reliable reports. Veteran dealers could not recall when so much wheat ever had been contracted for in such a short period.

However, because the transactions involved in most cases operations between governments, virtually no buying came into the futures pits here, or at Winnipeg and Buenos Aires.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt-edged securities and gold shares resumed their climb in today's market after the setbacks of the last few sessions. Increased interest was also displayed in dollar issues. Coppers steadied after Wednesday's reaction but profit takers continued to nip at many industrial leaders. Oils moved evenly and other commodity stocks posted only minor price variations.

Paris: The Bourse overcame early hesitancy and closed on a rising price slant. Traders apparently figured the reaction in rentes had been overdone and the issues ended 15 centimes lower to 215 higher.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	70	70	70	Jan 10
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2a)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	Jan 9
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	15	8½	8	8	— ⅜
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅝	19½	Jan 4
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	16	55	53⅜	53⅜	—1⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 9
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	Jan 9
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	13¼	12½	12½	— ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 9
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	12	21¼	20⅛	20¼	— ¾
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— 1⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	8	174	173	173	— 1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12½	12⅜	Jan 10
15⅜	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	19	14¼	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	67	67	67	+ ⅛
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	14	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	16	16	16	Jan 10
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	+ ⅜
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	21	21	21	Jan 8
47	16¾	Am Airlines	9	44¼	42¾	42¾	— 1⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	11	11	11	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	44½	44⅛	44½	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	115½	115	115	+ ⅜
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	175½	175	175	Jan 10
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	29¾	28½	28½	—1¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	48	47⅛	47⅞	—1½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134	134	134	Jan 10
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 9
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¾
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 10
25¼	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	22¾	21¾	21¾	—1½
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	27	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 10
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	12	34	30¾	30¾	—3¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jan 9
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	2	59	58¾	58¾	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	18	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	29	28¾	28¾	+ ½
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	8	21½	20½	20½	—1
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	59¼	59¼	59¼	Jan 10
153¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 9
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal (½e)	7	23½	23	23	— ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	5⅝	Am Power & Lt	14	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (11¼k)	16	61¾	59½	59½	—2¼
49	28	APL 5pf (.933¾k)	18	52¼	49¾	49¾	—2¾
183⅜	81½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	34	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
223¼	117	Am Roli Mill	14	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	3	69⅞	69	69	Jan 9
153⅜	103¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	
63	35½	Am Sm&R(.1½e)	18	50⅞	49⅛	49⅛	—1⅞
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145½	145½	145½	+2
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68	68	68	— ⅞
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	25	30⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅝
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 9
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	3	17¼	17	17	Jan 10
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	88	87½	87½	Jan 10
138½	137⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
171½	146	Am T & T (9)	6	172	171⅛	171⅛	—1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	10	88⅜	88	88	+1
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	18	90⅛	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅞
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	148⅞	149	+1
8⅝	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅝	8¼	Am Water Wks	18	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	8	47	44	44	—2¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	+3⅜
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	65	30⅛	28⅜	28½	—1⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	10	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (3¢g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	+ ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
38	31¾	Arm Corp. (2g)	9	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	22	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ¾
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	78	77¾	78	+ ½
31	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	82	81	82	
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 10
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	52	24⅛	23¼	23¼	— ¾
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	22	21½	21½	— ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	3	17	17	17	Jan 10
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	10	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49	49	— ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65	65	65	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 8
5⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	17	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	19	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	27	16⅞	.6	16	— ½
8⅜	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
30½	11⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	14	13⅞	14	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
13	6	Barber Br (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.90g)	15	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
26⅞	15½	Bayuk Cig (3¢a)	3	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	12	28	28	28	+ ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125½	124½	124½	Jan 10
19⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	6	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	30	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅞
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	4	22⅛	22	22	
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38½	38¼	38½	Jan 10
100	50¼	Beth Stl (11g)	52	80¼	76½	77½	—3¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	6	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	115½	114⅜	115¼	— ½
72¾	53⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	62¼	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅜
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	11¼	11	11	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	17	24¼	22¾	22¾	—1⅛
28½	16	Bonn A&B (1)	4	24½	24	24	
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	24	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	24	25	24	24	— ¾
4⅜	1⅜	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 10
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 10
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅜	Bridgeport Br	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	14	21½	21	21	— ¾
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1¾	1½	1½	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	14½	14⅜	14½	
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	43	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	51¾	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	9	51	50	50	
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	5	24½	24	24	— ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	16	24¼	22	22	—2
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	9	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (½g)	5	22⅜	22	22	—1⅛
34½	21⅛	Bulova Wat(2a)	4	30	29¼	29⅛	— ¾
20⅜	11⅝	Burling Mill (1a)	25	21½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
18⅜	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	6	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
7¾	4	Bush Terminal	4	4½	4	4	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	Jan 6
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	13	12½	12½	— ½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	15	15	— ½
30	12¼	Calif Packing	6	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	67	18¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	43	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jan 10
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	26	26	26	Jan 10
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	72	71¼	71¼	
64½	36½	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	54	53	53	—1½
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	47	29⅜	28	28	— ¼
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅜
30½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12¼	3⅝	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14⅜	5½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	40½	40¼	40¼	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 8
30	17	Cham P&F(1.30g)	1	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
21½	6⅝	Checkers Cab	3	16½	16	16½	Jan 9
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	8	41½	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
95½	83¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	Jan 9
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	15	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 4
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	3	1	⅞	⅞	Jan 9
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	4	2	2	2	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	12	12	12	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	¼	¼	Jan 10
⅞	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 10
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	10	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jan 10
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	10	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	12	11½	11½	+ ⅜
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	43	88¼	86	86	—2
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	7	13½	13	13	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	30	30	30	—1⅜
38	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	39	39	39	— ½
60⅛	30⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	13	36½	35¾	36	— ⅛
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	32	38⅜	37¼	37¼	— ¾
133	103	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	122⅜	121½	121½	—1
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 8
18	11½	Colgate-P (1⅛a)	22	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
41½	20½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	18⅜	18	18	— ½
24⅞	11⅞	Col Br A (1½g)	4	24½	24	24	— ½
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	24⅜	24	24	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	47	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(5)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¾
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	8	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41d)	7	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	47¾	47½	47½	+ ¼
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	20	53⅝	53	53¼	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jan 10
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	59	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	71	69	69	—2
32½	25⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	64	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 10
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	4	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	8	28¼	27¼	27⅜	— ⅞
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	39	9⅛	8½	8½	— ½
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	34	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	Jan 10
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39½	30⅝	Consol Oil (.80)	25	7⅝	7½	7½	
50¼	44	Con RR Cuba pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 8
⅞	¼	Consol'n Coal	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Consol'n Oil pf	10	16½	16	16	— ⅛
107⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	10	16½	16	16	— ⅛
22⅞	11½	Cont Bak A	25	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
2	1	Cont Bak B	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)		96½	96½	96½	— ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (½e)	12	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
116	106	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	40¼	40	40	— ¼
51½	15⅜	Cont Motors	48	32¾	31½	31½	— ¼
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	12	23⅞	22¾	22¾	—1
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
67½	54⅜	Corn Prods (3)	6	64	63½	63½	— ½
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	177	177	177	+ ½
5	3	Coty Inc (⅛g)	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Bank May Quit National Bank System

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The possibility that the huge Bank of America might withdraw from the national banking system was placed before stockholders today by L. M. Giannini, President, who bitterly assailed Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau for "arbitrary and illegal" interference in the bank's affairs.

Mr. Giannini, addressing stockholders who cheered him, affirmed his intention of continuing present policies despite Government agencies which he said had "harried" the institution, "we think unjustly."

"Were it not for the privileges surrounding his office, Secretary Morgenthau would not dare act as he has," Mr. Giannini declared.

The irate financier, who launched his attack at the annual stockholders' meeting yesterday, said the "controversy" had simmered now to three issues, dividend policy, valuation of bank premises, and ratio of capital to deposits.

Mr. Giannini's mention of a transfer from national to state registry was not a commitment. He placed it before the stockholders in this language:

"We shall continue to contend for honest treatment and fair consideration of your bank's affairs and civil treatment of its directors and officers.

"If this cannot be accomplished, and if it later appears that Mr. Morgenthau is to be permitted to continue to use his position arbitrarily to harass your bank, we (the officers) may suggest that you consider its conversion into a state bank."

Such a change would take out of the national banking system the nation's fourth largest bank, with Jan. 1 resources of $1,628,596,278, and deposits of $1,482,791,676 in its 495 branches throughout the entire state. Such a course, Mr. Giannini said, would not force withdrawal from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System.

The financier's accusations were an outgrowth of charges brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission against Transamerica Corporation nearly two years ago and into which Bank of America was drawn because approximately 40 per cent of its stock was owned by Transamerica.

The SEC accused Transamerica of improper policies and ordered an investigation to determine if its stock should be barred from exchanges. A decision never has been announced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, involved in a controversy with the Giannini banking interests over the Government's banking policies, said today that despite "any amount of abuse" he intended to do all he can to protect depositors of "all national banks."

Mr. Morgenthau refused to discuss details of the controversy but said that in fairness to the Treasury, he would say this:

"As I see my job here, it is to protect the depositors of all national banks, and as long as I am here and have any breath in my body, I am going to continue to do so notwithstanding any amount of abuse heaped on my head by any bank."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Assoc T&T 7% pf	28c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Assoc T&T $6 pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Columbia Pict pf	34¾c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Mich G&E 7% pr ln	$1.75	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mich G&E $6 pr ln	$1.50	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Payne Furnace & Sup Co Inc cv pfd A	15c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 9
Payne Furnace & Sup Co Inc cv pfd B	15c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 9
Initial				
Institutional Sec Ltd Aviation Group Shrs	10c	..	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Wilcox Oil&Gas(H.F.)	.10c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Interim				
Continental Can	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Irregular				
Amer Stove	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Brager-Eisenberg	$2.50	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 20
Increased				
Old Col Inv Tr	25c	..	Jan. 24	Jan. 8
Springfield Gs Lt	30c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Regular				
Appleton C cm (np)	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Appleton Co 7% pfd	$1.75	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Atlantic Safe Dep	$1	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 9
Blue Ridge Corp cv pf	75c*	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Bourjois Inc $2.75 pfd	68¾c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Brager-Eisenberg Inc	$2.50	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 20
Bway Dept Strs pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
*Cash or common stock				
Brewer (C.) & Co Ltd	50c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Bullock Fund Ltd	10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Citizens Nat Tr&Sav Bank (Los Angeles, Calif)	65c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Community P S	65c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Columbia Pict pf	68¾c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Dividend Shrs Inc	1c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
1st Boston Corp	$1	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 12
Hartford El Lt	68¾c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hawaiian Agricultural Co	10c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
High St Bank & Trust Company (Providence, R. I.)	$1.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
Home National Bank, Brockton	$1.25	S	Jan. 27	Jan. 8
Horn (A. C.) Co 7% non-cum pr pf	$3¾c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Insur Co of the State of Penn	50c	..	Jan. 16	Jan. 8
K'stone Cust Fd $4	2c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Lincoln Ptg pf	$7½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Lyon Metal Prod, Inc. 6% pfc pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Natl Bank of Norwalk (Conn)	$3	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Newberry (J. J.) Co pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Accidental Ins Co	30c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Onomea Sug Co	30c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Pharis T & R	15c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Pilot Full Fashion M. Inc	10c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Pilot Full Fashion M. Inc. 6% cum pf	65c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Raymond C Pile pf	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
R. I. Hospital Trust (Providence, R. I.)	$20	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Sterling, Inc	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Sterling, Inc., pf	37½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Stix B & Fuller	25c	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 26
Telautograph Corp	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
United Ins Trust Shs, Series F	2c	..	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
United Ins Trust Shs, Series F	2c	..	Feb. 1	.....
United N J R R & Canal	$2.50	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
United N J R R & Canal	$2.50	Q	July 10	Jan. 20
Willimantic Trust Co (Conn)	$1	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Woolworth Co (F W)	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-'43	109.30	109.30	109.30
1 3¼s '45-'43 reg	109.30	109.30	109.30
2 3¼s '46-'44	110.13	110.13	110.13
4 4¼s '52-'47	120.13	120.13	120.13
1 2s '47	105.4	105.4	105.4
10 2s '50-'48	103.16	103.16	103.16
7 2½s '53-'49	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 2½s '53-'50	106.6	106.6	106.6
7 2¾s '54-'51	107.27	107.27	107.27
1 3s '55-'51	110.30	110.30	110.30
60 2¼s '53-'51	103.17	103.16	103.16
1 2½s '60-'55	108.3	108.3	108.3
2 2¾s '63-'58	106.26	106.26	106.26
12 2¾s '65-'60	106.23	106.21	106.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-'42	105.5	105.5	105.5

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-'44	108	108	108

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	59	59	59
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79	79	79
14 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70½	70	70½
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¾	43½	43⅝
9 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	63⅞	63¾	63¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
22 Am Int 5½s '49	104⅛	104	104
9 Am T & T 2½s '43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
9 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅝	109¼	109¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	107	107	107
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106½	106½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100¾	100¾
16 Arm Del 4s '55	100¾	100¼	100¼
8 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87	87	87
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92½	91½	91½
7 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
6 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	102¾	103¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108	108	108
2 Atl&Birm 4s '33	15	15	15
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76¾	76¾	76¾
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 A C Line 4½s '64	61	60½	60½
10 A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
2 Atl Gu Dan 2d 4s '48	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
14 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29½	29	29½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	68¾	68¾	68¾
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	28¾	28	28¾
80 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28¾	28	28
27 B&O 5s '96F ct	28¾	28¼	28¾
1 B&O 5s 2000D	28¼	28¼	28½
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	17	16¼	17
31 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	16½	16¼	16¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 B&O T C 4s '59	56½	56½	56½
1 Bang&Aroo cn 5s '51	68	68	68
1 Bang&Aroo 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Bell TPa 5s '48B	115½	115½	115½
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108¾	108½	108½
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
18 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅞	106½	106⅞
20 Beth Stl 4¼s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
33 Bost&Me 5s '67	45	43¾	43¾
11 Bost&Me 3¾s '61	44¼	44	44
5 Bost&Me 5s '55	45	44	44¼
2 Bos&NYAirL 4s '55	9½	9½	9¼
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85	84½	84½
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	83¾	83½	83¾
2 Bkly Union Gas 5s '50	90	90	90
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	88	88	88
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96	95¾	96
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '52B	106	105⅝	105⅝
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	38¾	38½	38¾
3 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	37½	37½	37½
3 Bush Term 5s '55	43¼	43¼	43½
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103½	103½
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	105¼	105	105¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102½	101⅞	101⅞
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	103¼	103¼	102¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	113	113	113
17 Can Pac 5s '44	108⅛	107½	108⅛
34 Can Pac 5s '54	81⅞	81	81⅞
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	84	84	84
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
36 Can Pac 4s '63	64¾	63	64¾
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	97	97	97
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90¼	90	90¼
9 Cen Foundry 5s '41	76¾	76	76
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¼	53	53
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18	17¾	18
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16½	16½	16½
12 Certain-td 5½s '48	78	77¾	78
3 Champ F & P 4¾s '50	105	105	105
9 Ch G W 5½s '96 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99½	99¼
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
5 C B & Q 4½s '77	82½	82	82
9 C B & Q gen 4s '58	92½	92	92¼
60 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
57 Chi Gt West 4s '59	26½	26¼	25¾
5 Chi I&L 4s'47	12¾	12¾	12¾
62 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
7 CM&StP 4½s'89 G	26¼	26	26¼
3 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	26½	26	26½
2 CM&SP 3½s'89 B	23	23	23
7 Chi&NW 6½s'36	16¾	16½	16½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9	8¾	8¾
3 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	15¼	15	15
107 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3¼	3¼	3½
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8½	8¾
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9	8½	9
7 Chi & NY 4s'47	14	12¾	14
5 C R & P rfg 4s'34	5¾	5¾	5¾
22 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	62½	62½	62½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107½	107½	107½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	94	94	94
6 Ch &c W Ind 4s'52	93¾	93½	93½
5 Childs Co 5s'43	52½	51¾	51¾
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	109½	109¾	109½
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	53	53	53
18 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	90	89¾	90
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Col F & I 5s'43	106	106	106
2 Col & So 4½s'80	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 Colmbia G 5s52 May	104½	104¾	104¾
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104¾	104¾
7 Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	108	108	108¼
127 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	128¾	128¼	128¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾'61	109	109	109
8 Con Edis 3½s'48	107¾	107½	107½
3 Con Edis 3¼s'65	107	107	107
6 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105½	105¼	105¼
10 Consum Pow 3½s'65	109½	109	109
1 Container Cor 5s '46	105	106	105
1 Container 5s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	110½	110½	110½
13 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103	102¾	103
2 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	45¾	45¼	45¾
15 Deld&Hud rfg 4s '43	62½	61¾	61¾
20 D & RG 4s '36	9¼	8¾	9¼
1 D & RGW 5s '55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Det Ed 4½s'61	109½	109½	109½
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107	107	107
13 Duquesne L 3½s'65	108¾	108¼	108¾
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16¾	16½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16½	16½
36 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25	24½	25
7 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	104	104	104
8 Firestone7&8 3½s'48	104¼	104¼	104½
49 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	7¾	8¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	7¾	8
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Gen Am Invts '52	104	104	104
3 GenMotAcce'ts'51	107	107	107
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69½	69½	69½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Gt Nor 6s '73	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76	83	83¾	83¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83	83	83
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	90¾	90½	90½
16 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108¾	108½	108½
4 Housatonic 5s 37	47	46¾	47
1 Hudson Coal 5s2A	35½	35½	35½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	46¼	46¼	46¼
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	48	47¾
2 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	45½	45½
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¼	54¼	54¼
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	49¼	49	49¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45	44¾	45
1 Ill Steel 4½s 40	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	102¾	102½	102⅝
1 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	109	109	109
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32	75¼	75½	75½
53 Interb R Tr 7½ct	75	75	75
6 Interb R Tr 6s32	32¼	32¼	32¼
35 Interb RT rfg5s6ct	76	75½	75½
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s56	76	76	76
3 Interlake Iron cv4s47	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Int Hydro Elcv 6s'58	74	74	74
67 Int Mer Marine6s41	78¼	73	75¼
23 Int Paper 6s 55	99½	98¾	99⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103⅞
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	42½	42¼	42¼
20 Int T&T 5s 55	45¾	45½	45¾
5 ICPUS&Mem 4s36	31	31	31
11 K C Sou 5s 50	66½	66½	66½
7 K C South 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	44	43	43
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	48¾	48¾
11 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	48½	48	48½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Leh & NY 4s '45	34	34	34
1 Leh C&N 4½s54A	56¾	55	55
11 Leh C&N 4½s'54C	54	53	54
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54st	20	20	20
4 Leh Val HTerm5s54	44¾	44	44
8 LehVal4½s2003asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	54	53¾	53¾
20 Liggett & M 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	130½	130½	130½
3 Loews 3½s'46	103	102¾	102¾
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s83	105½	105½	105½
1 Louisville Gas 5s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Lou & N 2003B	100¼	100	100¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
1 Lou GasZEl 2½s'66	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	80	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	55¾	55½	55¼
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81	81	81
31 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	81	80½	81
97 Manhat R3d 4s 2013 ct	44¼	43¾	44¼
11 ManhatRy2d4s2013	44	44	44
1 Marion StShovel'47	6¼	4¾	4¾
1 Met Ed 4½s'66	112	112	112
15 Mich Con Gas 4s '62	102¼	101⅝	102
3 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15	14¾	14¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6	6	5½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6	5¾	5¾
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	18	17½	18
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	20	20	20
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14	14	14
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14	14	14
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	14	14	14
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	13¾	14
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¾	3½	3¾
7 MonWPa Pw4½s'60	108¾	108½	108¾
5 MonWPa Pub Svc6'56	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	38½	38½	38½
3 Mor&Essex1¼s'2000	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	68	68	68
4 Nassau El 4s '51	47¼	47	47¼
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107	107	107
1 Naugatuck 4s '54	71	71	71
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	136¼	136¼	136¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	102⅞	102¾	103⅛
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 N Ori Term 4s '53	68	68	68
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	38	38	38
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	37	37	37
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	60¾	61½
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	54¾	54¾
15 NYC cn 4s '98	60½	60¼	60½
6 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61¼	61	61¼
5 NYC & HR 4s '52	86	86	86
5 NYCh&StL 3½s'74A	66	65½	66
32 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	57¾	57½	57½
9 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	83½	83½	83½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105½	105½	105½
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117¾	117¾	117¾
26 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20	20	20
20 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19¾	20	20
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16	16	16
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110½	110½	110½
46 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6	6¾	6
2 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	103¾	103½	103¾
100 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13¼	12¾	13¼
31 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14½	12¾	14
8 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107¾	107½	107½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	56	56
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50	50	50
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45½	45	45½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047reg	37	37	37
1 Ogden&Clus 4s '48	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¾	108½	108½
15 Ohio Ed 4½s'70	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	107	107	107
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
7 Out Pw N Fall 5s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105½	105¾	105½
3 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	76	76	76
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
7 Pac G&El 4s '64	113	112⅞	112⅞
8 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	109½	109¼	109¼
3 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 PanhandleEPL 4s '52	104⅜	104	104
1 Para Bwy 3s'55 ct	50	50	50
4 Pen Co 4s '52E	103	103	103
5 Pen Co 4s '63	104	103⅞	104
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102¼	102½
2 Pen RR 4½s ref deb '70	89½	89¾	89½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98⅛	98	98
5 Pen RR 4½s '84E	98	97½	98
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	90	90
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87	87	87
6 Peo GLAC Chi 5s'47	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Phila Co 5s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Phillips Pet 3s'48	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞
25 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	107	106⅝	106⅝
3 Pitt CokeaTr 4½s'52	98	98	98
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	44½	44½	44½
22 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	81¾	81⅝	81½
19 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	63	61	61
1 Por Ri AT 6s'42 unst	63	62	62
47 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	19	19	19
3 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s'68	107½	110¾	110½
6 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Readg 4½s'97 A	75	74¾	74¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	56½	56½	56½
4 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108	107½	108
7 Republic Stl 4½s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Republic Stl 4½s'56	95⅝	95	95
4 Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Richfield Oil 4s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	98	97½	97½
5 St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11½	11½
2 St L S F 4½s'78	10½	10½	10½
4 St L S F 4s '50 A	11	10⅝	11
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11	11	11
1 St L SW rfg 5s '89	10½	10½	10½
6 SA&A Pass 4s '43	60¾	60¼	60¾
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Schulco 6½s'46	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	19	19	19
1 Schulco 6½s'46 B	29¾	29¾	29¾
203 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	8¼	8¾
47 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¼	7¾
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	11¾	11¾	11¾
18 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13¾	13	13½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 unst	15	15	15
41 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6	5¾	5¾
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	5	5	5
100 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	4	3¾	3¾
17 Sell Uti 7½s '54	96½	96½	96½
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	29	29	29
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¾
71 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	99	98¾	99
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s'

Books Debating Public Issues Held Vital Need of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Recognizing that democracy cannot be taken for granted and that war tends to impair intellectual freedom, the National Council of the American Library Association called on all librarians to face the responsibility of supplying the best books possible "on all sides of controversial public questions at any cost."

The resolution passed at the closing meeting of the librarians' midwinter conference here recently constituted a part of the Association's program for 1940 to aid people to grasp the fundamentals of democracy.

An unusual opportunity exists, the council pointed out, for librarians to increase people's understanding of what democracy is in its political, economic, and cultural aspects, and how it can be perfected. Respect for the cultural achievements of all peoples and further cultural relations with all nations in spite of difficulties must be maintained, the council urged.

Would Meet Propaganda

"Propaganda should not so much be feared and avoided as confronted with evidence and informed interpretation," the Council stated. Reading should be encouraged and facilitated not only on democracy, according to the Council, but on other governmental systems with which democracy may be in competition in order that democracy itself may be better understood.

In the great social and intellectual unrest growing out of the present world situation tending toward confusion and hopelessness, people need facts and reading material such as libraries can supply, the Council pointed out, and called attention again to the "deplorable fact that millions of Americans are still without library service."

"War, the peace to follow, disarmament, the many proposals for continental or world union, our own governmental policies, and many other war-time subjects need consideration and discussion in the light of factual materials which libraries can best provide," the Council's statement continued.

In Line With Objective

A vigorous emphasis on issues which are of importance to American citizens can be used to strengthen the library's grip on its long-time objectives of encouraging more reading and study, the Council stated.

Finland Appeals to U. S. For Speedy Economic Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

in the war zone. For these reasons production and national economy have greatly shrunk. Part of our productive plant engaged in export work has been deprived by the war of a large measure of its markets, and thus exports have fallen to a fraction of their normal extent.

"At the same time the war continues to demand an increasing part of the results of our economic activities in every sphere. Finland is a peace-loving nation which previously had paid little attention to munitions industries. As a result, Finland, now attacked, has to procure arms and munitions on a large scale from abroad, and frequently at high prices. Our exports are sufficient to pay only a part of this expenditure. For the present moment, we are not suffering an actual lack of provisions, but our national income is rapidly shrinking, and although Finland submits without murmuring to the decline in our standard of living, we have come to the point when foreign credit is essential to us.

"The basic principle of our financial policy is conscientious fulfillment of obligations. Finland will continue to fulfill these obligations, or any new it may incur, as it has faithfully done in the past. The healthy development of our economic life during the period of our independence guarantees that, when peace is restored, Finland will again easily manage its loans."

Legislation providing for a loan to Finland of $60,000,000 and a gift of $20,000,000 for Finnish relief are before the Senate and the House and has strong support both in the Administration and in Congress.

Edison and Cromwell Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Senate speedily approved today the nomination of Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy after Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho had protested against legislation recommended by Mr. Edison to give President Roosevelt certain broad peacetime emergency powers.

Mr. Edison, already holding the position of Secretary under a recess appointment, recently advocated that Congress enact a law giving the President power, in an emergency, to confiscate naval factories and supplies.

After his recommendation created a furor at the capitol, he declared it to be merely a preparedness measure and denied any intention to bring about unwarranted increases in the presidential authority.

Sees Dangerous Precedent

"If you can do what is provided in this bill in a so-called emergency, unless there is the emergency that requires the use of wartime powers," Senator Borah declared, "you also could provide in an emergency for the suspension of the Bill of Rights and for the prohibition of free speech."

The Edison appointment, along with a long list of other nominations, was approved after Senator Borah said he had no personal objection to Mr. Edison, but merely was protesting against the proposed legislation.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of James H. R. Cromwell, husband of the wealthy Doris Duke, to be Minister to Canada. Mr. Cromwell, economist, world traveler, and author, will succeed Daniel Roper, formerly Secretary of Commerce, as Minister to Canada.

Other Diplomatic Approvals

Other diplomatic nominations approved included:

Brickinridge Long of Missouri, Assistant Secretary of State; John Cudahy of Wisconsin, Ambassador to Belgium; George S. Messersmith of Delaware, Ambassador to Cuba; H. Henry Norweb of Ohio, Ambassador to Peru; Clarence E. Gauss of Connecticut, Minister to Australia; Robert M. Scotten of Michigan, Minister to the Dominican Republic.

Also aprpoved were the selections of Daniel W. Bell of Illinois, to be Undersecretary of the Treasury and John L. Sullivan of New Hampshire to be Assistant Secretary:

Other confirmations included:

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Engineering, and Rear Admiral Alexander H. Van Keuren, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

President Quickly Notified

Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky, obtained unanimous consent for immediate notification of President Roosevelt on confirmation of the diplomatic appointments. Senator Barkley explained that the Canadian post had long been vacant and the customary delay of two days for possible senatorial reconsideration would delay this and other appointments until next week.

Scouts Said to Keep Out 'Isms'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States can build a bulwark of democracy against the threat of subversive un-American activities through generous financial and moral support to the Boy Scouts of America, according to Cornelius F. Kelley, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Chairman of the campaign to raise $360,000 to finance the Boy Scout Federation of Greater New York during 1940.

Speaking at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. Kelley urged Americans to give generously to scouting, in order to help train youth in "the true American way," and to protect youth from much of the teaching now current in Europe. "In this fateful year and in the troubled world in which we live, subversive influences threaten to destroy the concept of our Government, with which you and I grew up," he said. "Should those dangerous 'isms' gain the ascendency in this battle for the loyalties of our youth, we shall have real trouble on our hands."

Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation, told the gathering that it was rare to find a youngster with Boy Scout training hailed into a juvenile court.

It was announced that within a week's time the Federation will sponsor a "dog care" course, to be given for Boy Scouts by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Other speakers at the meeting were Merlin H. Aylesworth, publisher, and Athertin W. Hobler, of the campaign's advertising, publishing, and radio committee.

Memorial Tracts Planted in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Memorial forests are replacing marble monuments in North Carolina. The success of the Kilmer Memorial Forest in the Nantahala Gorge region of the Pisgah National Forest, in honor of the poet, Joyce Kilmer, who wrote the poem, "Trees," has started other such forests in western Carolina.

The North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will plant a tree for each of the 125,000 North Carolina soldiers who served in the armies of the Confederacy. This will be on a 120-acre plot of the Pisgah National Forest near Asheville, fronting on the Blue Ridge Parkway and joining the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains national parks. Red Spruce and balsam are to be used.

Also in the Pisgah Forest, along the Parkway, a memorial forest of 60,000 trees will be sponsored by the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Park Service and the National Forest Service will cooperate in the planting.

Busy—But Time for Friends

Acme

H. W. Prentis, Jr. **Samuel Berry**

Mr. Prentis, as new President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and also as President of the Armstrong Cork Company, is busy. But he knows many of his 11,000 employees by name. Mr. Berry has been with the Armstrong company 32 years.

What 'Busiest Businessman' Does With All His Leisure

NEW YORK (AP)—Scholarly-looking Henning Webb Prentis, Jr., new President of the National Association of Manufacturers, rates as a candidate for the country's busiest businessman.

In the new post he is busier than ever, working for and expounding his favorite thesis—supported by erudite knowledge of history—that the businessman down the centuries has been the chief agent of human liberties.

Usually the self-composed industrial executive, Mr. Prentis waxes eloquent when he insists the businessman, in a world shifting toward totalitarian controls, must continue the long fight for liberty—representative democracy, religious liberty, freedom of private enterprise, free speech.

Besides this mission, he must find time for:

His executive duties as President of the Armstrong Cork Company, with 17 plants in the United States and headquarters at Lancaster, Pa.

His Friends

Factory contacts with the numerous "Bills" and "Jims" he knows personally among the company's 11,000 employees.

Various church and civic activities in Lancaster.

A well-stocked farm in the rolling Southern Pennsylvania country, where he indulges a fondness for horses, cows, chickens, and learns about the economics of the soil.

Scholastic interests, dating back to the years he was secretary to the President of the University of Missouri and secretary of the University of Cincinnati.

Horse-back riding and retreats to a cottage in Western Pennsylvania where he paints and—

He must keep track of a score or so Lancaster children to see that they get to the circus when it comes to town.

"Sure, he really paints, mostly landscapes," said a friend who has watched his interests multiply. "He turned to the brush some years ago for relaxation.

"He's a busy man, but he wasn't too busy one day to stop and arrange for a couple of kids to get a printing press so they could try publishing."

The Salesman

Mr. Prentis recalls he got into all this business through a whim for taking a look at the practical side when he was studying to become a teacher of economics.

The scholastic impression fades when he begins to talk animatedly about industrial management and freedom. Then he suggests the salesman. In fact, he climbed mainly by way of the sales forces and advertising department after he joined Armstrong Cork 32 years ago.

Born in St. Louis he took liberal arts degrees at the University of Missouri and the University of Cincinnati, married Ida Bernice Cole of Portsmouth, Ohio, two years after he settled down to becoming a busy businessman.

"Who's Who"—again touching that learned note—lists him as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the liberal arts honorary fraternity. But that's only one of a long list of affiliations. For instance, he is a member (and past chairman) of the American Society of Sales Executives—and a member of the Newcomen Society for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology.

His Lancaster home is in School Lane!

Moves to Let In Immigrants Arouse Opposition in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Protests are rising in the Far West over proposals in Congress for at least two changes in the Federal immigration and citizenship regulations. Either proposal if enacted, would mean a relaxation of the present law.

The proposals deal with refugees from the European war and citizenship status of Oriental immigrants already in the United States.

One proposal has to do with the settling of thousands of European refugees in Alaska. The suggestion, "send them to Alaska," is found in the Slattery Report which recommends establishment of "public purpose corporations" for the settlement of Alaska by needy people. Henry Slattery was formerly Undersecretary of Interior. These "corporations" would be set up in a manner similar to the old British East India and Hudson's Bay Companies.

To enable refugees from Europe to participate in this privately subscribed but Government-supervised rehabilitation plan, it would be necessary for Congress to "lower the immigration bars in special instances." Under this "special treatment," refugees would not be permitted to settle in any of the 48 states or Hawaii, but only in Alaska.

Alaskans were outspoken against the proposal. Residents from Nome to Ketchikan are calling, through their delegate to Congress, Anthony J. Dimond, for "an intelligently worked out development plan for Alaska; a plan that includes each area of the 590,000 square miles, region by region, according to its resources, instead of throwing an impractical political scheme at us, despite the humanitarian appearance the thing takes on the surface."

The other proposal for Congressional action comes from Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California, who recently urged before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee here that American citizenship be made available to some 18,000 Filipinos and Hindus who are agricultural workers in the West. They came to California before the Hindus were excluded (1917) and the Filipinos (1936) were limited to 50 a year until 1946.

Governor Olson contended that stabilization of these racial groups, who must be considered as contributing to the farm labor problem this State has faced over the last seven years, is necessary to assure equality of treatment and to put upon their shoulders the imprint of responsibility.

This recommendation has found little public approval, although the idea is supported strongly in Olson Administration headquarters and is held certain to reach Congress through Administration spokesmen in Washington.

Those who see in the Far East a threat of a so-called "yellow invasion" point to the necessity of maintaining "without changing a single comma," the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, Hindus in 1917, Japanese in 1924, and, as mentioned previously, the Filipinos, following passage of the Independence Act in 1936.

It is pointed out by opponents of the Olson proposal, that "if citizenship were granted the Filipinos and Hindus it must be granted to all other Asiatics. Thus," they maintain, "the exclusion measure would be nullified immediately, since everyone would become eligible to citizenship."

The California Joint Immigration Committee, composed of representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, California Department of the American Legion, Native Sons of the Golden West, and Immigration Studies Commissions, contends that "Orientals are absolutely unassimilable with the basic white population, forming as they do distinct racial blocs."

Another Ferdinand?

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—"No Trespassing," farmer C. A. Marckesoni's ferocious-looking bull, gives his owner a lot of fun.

When "No Trespassing" has treed a hunter and the victim calls for help, Mr. Marckesoni goes to the tree and says:

"Shoo."

The bull meekly walks away.

London Shippers Find Flaw In U. S. Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The State Department has before it still unanswered a long-standing protest by the Chamber of Shipping of London that the American Neutrality Act discriminates against British shipping.

While the British Embassy is in no way pressing the complaint, it is known that private shipping interests in London are gravely concerned at the extent to which the provisions of the Neutrality Act have deflected tonnage to neutral bottoms.

Such discrimination as has arisen under the Act, however, can only be adjusted through amendment, and while the circumstances of the British protest have been placed before congressional leaders there is no indication that early action is anticipated.

The provision of the law which London cites as discriminatory is Section two which stipulates that the title of all American goods destined to go on neutral ships to noncombatant areas must be transferred to a foreign purchaser while the same goods using neutral ships to noncombatant areas need not have their titles transferred prior to shipment.

Thus the complaint centers entirely around competitive shipping outside of war areas and contends that the law needlessly favors neutral as against British shippers.

The only protest that has been made was brought forward when the law was in the drafting stage and nothing further has been said. At first draft the Neutrality Act even excluded United States ships from carrying goods to noncombatant ports without the title of the shipment having been transferred. Before enactment the law was changed to except neutral ships from this provision but applied to the merchant marines of the belligerents a restriction it did not apply to others.

Officials at the State Department explained that while the complaint is inactive it is technically under advisement and could be acted upon at an opportune moment.

Ships for Canada?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Canada began investigating yesterday the prospects for acquiring American ships to transport Canadian goods.

Maj. J. G. Parmalee and H. L. Keenleyside, members of the Canadian Shipping Board, arrived here from Ottawa to undertake discussions with the Maritime Commission.

Industry Spent $215,000,000 To Improve Products in 1939

(Continued from Page 1)

field of synthetic organic chemistry, including hydrocarbon derivatives, fine chemicals, plastics, and textile fibers.

"The chemical, petroleum, and electrical laboratories employed nearly half of the 32,000 scientists and engineers engaged in industrial research, while 16,000 additional persons served as assistants or clerical workers.

"The petroleum industry, always science-minded, has kept pace with the requirements of aviation by speedily making available satisfactory and adequate gasoline for airplane use. Metallurgy, glass technology, and building science have been helped forward by numerous improvements. In other countries, especially Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, the main subjects of research have been basically similar and, as in the United States, the most impressive strides have occurred in plastics technology."

Among the chemical manufacturing concerns with large investigational expenditures during 1939 were E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., with a research budget totaling $7,000,000, and the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., which devoted $1,400,000 to research.

"About 110 individual companies in the field of chemical industry and 40 trade associations are making research grants to educational institutions," Dr. Hamor reported. "There are approximately 200 college laboratories that are used not only for purposes of instruction but also to a considerable extent for industrial research work and for commercial testing.

Long-Range Survey

"About 250 manufacturing corporations are sustaining long-range investigations in research foundations. A considerable number of companies, mostly small concerns that have no laboratories of their own, or larger companies that encounter few problems or are engaging in research for the first time, are regular or occasional clients of consulting laboratories. There are said to be 250 of these commercial laboratories in the country, and some are strongly staffed and excellently equipped for scientific investigation, particularly in specific industries."

The automobile industry saved more than $10,000,000 last year by salvaging waste materials, Dr. Hamor added. The Association of American Railroads predicted that annual savings of $2,000,000 would result from development of a chemical to inhibit the corrosive effects of brine from refrigerator cars on equipment, track, and bridges. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange reported that the research department it set up 25 years ago had yielded results that have paid more than $8,000,000 in direct profits to growers and have led to two by-product plants.

Many operating industrial research laboratories were increased in facilities and personnel. About $10,000,000 was spent by the steel industry for industrial research.

"Nearly 2,550 scientists are employed, while close to 1,300 others devote part of their time to investigational activities," Dr. Hamor pointed out. "The steel industry has invested more than $9,000,000 in providing facilities for research workers.

Fruit Growers Benefit

"Brilliant triumphs are seen among the achievements of applied organic chemists. Their accomplishments are the truest language of synthesis. Several hundred derivatives of the nitroparaffins have been prepared in the laboratory. Nitromethane and nitroethane are likely to be important because they can be converted into explosives. They are said to be good solvents for nitrocellulose and a wide range of natural and synthetic resins.

"Parthenocarpy, the technique of producing fruit from unpollinated flowers, was benefited by two new growth substances, naphthalene acetic acid and naphthalene acetamide. Much research was carried out on the synthesis of vitamins. More than one third of the vanillin consumption of the United States is being made from calcium ligninsulfonate. A new synthetic musk was disclosed. Synthetic camphor made from turpentine has broken the monopoly of Japan. Japan herself is producing synthetic camphor on a small scale.

Police Funds In Los Angeles Under Inquiry

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee had in its records today the story of how Los Angeles garment manufacturers, beset by a strike in 1936, raised a fund for police officers assigned to guard their plants.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Chairman of the Committee, read from bank books of the Southern California Garment Manufacturers' Association the record of payments totaling $769.50.

Nelson R. Wolfe, former Secretary of the Association, testified he collected the money from its members and paid it in cash to Capt. William F. Hynes, former head of the Police Intelligence Squad.

Lieut. Ralph A. Wellcott and Police Officer William C. Shurley, who said they were assigned to garment workers' strike duty, told the Committee the money came to them, still in cash, through the office of the bureau.

Explains Practice

Afterward Captain Hynes appeared at his own request to explain that the practice was of long standing in the police department. During the Los Angeles waterfront strike in the same year, he said, he collected more than $140,000 from employers for the purpose. He testified he had made repeated efforts to have it ended.

Pressed by Senator La Follette for his reasons for rewarding the policemen, already paid by the city, Mr. Wolfe said members of his association had suggested the officers be reimbursed for the meals they had been forced to buy while on strike duty.

"We thought it would be a nice gesture," Mr. Wolfe said.

Dr. Paul A. Dodd told the Committee yesterday evidence indicated the growth of manufacturing in Los Angeles was attributable to activity of City officials and the Chamber of Commerce rather than the open shop.

Earnings of Workers

Dr. Dodd, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, gave figures to support his statement that the net earnings of workers here and in San Francisco, which is strongly unionized, were about the same.

"But the San Franciscan works two or three days less a week," he said.

He submitted data to show that the San Franciscan earns an average of more than $30 a week, while the Los Angeles worker receives $27 to $27.50.

"In March, June and September of 1929," he explained, "the cost of living was 6 to 9 per cent lower in Los Angeles. This was due chiefly to low rents here."

Volcano Gas Captured As Activity Clue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—In quest of evidence to substantiate the theory that change in chemical content of volcanic gases may offer a clue for predicting volcanic activity, University of Hawaii physicists have established their laboratory atop one of Hawaii's most active volcanoes.

Working at an elevation of 13,000 feet on the crater of Mauna Loa, volcanic peak on the Island of Hawaii, Dr. Stanley S. Ballard made the highest terrestrial collection of gases ever attempted in the United States.

Samples of volcanic gases have been taken from the sulphur banks at Kilauea crater every month for three years, but this is the first collection ever to be made on the top of Mauna Loa.

"A ratio of certain gases to water vapor and air," Dr. Ballard explained, "has been carefully checked each month during Kilauea's inactivity, because it is believed that the ratio will change before there is renewed activity. If the ratio does change or if additional gases such as hydrogen appear, the volcanologist will have a new method of predicting volcanic activity."

The Mauna Loa expedition, sponsored by the University with the aid of the National Park Service, was made to determine whether the gases of that volcano were of the same constituency as those of Kilauea.

Episcopal Bishop Advises World Try Christianity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11—Since the world has tried every other means of solving its problems—and found all of them futile—it should now try genuine Christianity, in the opinion of the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America.

Never before has Christianity been so greatly needed, Bishop Tucker told the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey meeting in Trinity Cathedral here yesterday. This, he declared, was true in both domestic and international affairs.

Bishop Tucker referred specifically to the situation in the Far East, where he was once Bishop of Japan. He saw the Sino-Japanese situation as one especially needing "a practical application of Christianity," holding that it was a part of the world where Christian missionary endeavor should be increased. Nationals of the great powers should well feel a sense of responsibility for conditions in the Pacific, he declared, having set a political example in other parts of the world which Japan is now following.

Bishop Tucker urged a responsibility for stewardship on the part of Christians in the Far East, and, indeed, all over the world, adding however, that this was not enough, since it should be accompanied by financial support and service.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and no letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Certified Public Accountant
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YOUNG woman wanted to share beautiful apartment with responsible young business woman. Tel. BRyant 9-4547, N. Y. C.

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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th Street, Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483

HOUSES TO LET

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THE FALCONNET ART CLASSES
Where Drawing and Painting ability is fostered and encouraged. Beginners and Advanced Students. 42-26 Kissena Blvd. (Yorkshire Apt. 2). Ind. 3-4506.

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KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
445 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 3-7451.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (56th). New York.

PRINTS

SALE—Old Prints, Fashions, Flowers, Birds; 3 for $1.00. Correct Framing — reasonable. CHAGNON, 58 West 46th, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7020

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP SOPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 229 St. John's Place—Sunny room, attractive; innersprings; use kitchen; block subways, church. SMITH, MA. 2-2998.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractive double rooms, with or without private bath, for those desiring home atmosphere; meals optional; near station; $12 and up. Oakwood 3359.

N. Y. C. (702 West End) 94th (Apt. 4)—Two cheerful, connecting front; quiet, homelike; suitable two friends; $4.75 each.

N. Y. C., 606 W. 116 St., Apt. 103—Bright, spacious rooms; quiet, attractive apartment; running water. MO. 2-1194.

N. Y. C., 612 West 112 (Apt. 6)—Attractive newly decorated room. Phone UN. 4-4894; reasonable.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED MAN would like position as houseman, plain cooking, all-round handy man; references. 506 Beacon St., Boston. CTRcle 6414.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

THOROUGHLY efficient secretary stenographer desires position; good at figures. Write Box N-1, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced beautician, handy needle worker, speaking French and Spanish fluently, also English; refined, pleasant, desires position as companion; excellent references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write SUZANNE BARON, 275 East 174th Street, N. Y. City.

SOLOISTS

ELEANOR BERGER, Mezzo-Soprano. Experienced church soloist wishes position N. Y. C. or vicinity. Pupils accepted. 41-36 Gleane St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. HA. 6-1882.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANO INSTRUCTION—Advanced Students and Beginners. ACCOMPANYING — Singers and Instrumentalists. 1 Sheridan Square, N. Y. C. Tel. Ch. 2-4857.

Local Classified

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Suite of 3 rooms arranged for light housekeeping; near church and station; reasonable price. Hillcrest 1184-W.

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A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DON'T FAIL TO GET OUR OFFER. High class prices for worn fur coats. I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34th. Wis 7-7988

CONNECTICUT

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Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
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Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

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SALE! *Men's Reg. $2.00, $2.50, $2.75*
SHIRTS $1.09, 3 for $3.25
These are fine shirts with slight imperfections

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BIRTHDAY CAKES
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SHOP and SAVE in Our
84th Mill End Sale
More than 500 Values for Every Home and Family
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Read's
Dial 3-1151 ● Suburban :: Enterprise 3000 ::

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GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2800 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
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Haberdashers to Gentlemen
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Cohen Bros.
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Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
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Greenwich Hardware Co.
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Watch and Jewelry Repairing
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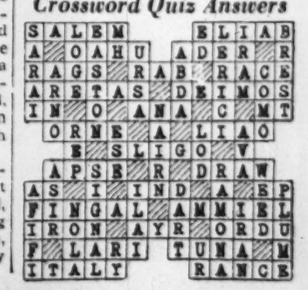
VALENTINES
For YOU to Buy
For HER or HIM
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers



CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

JELLY DOUGHNUTS
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35c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

J. C. HOWARD & CO.
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The Perfect BAG
For a BOOKCASE or to carry a portable radio
Smart—Neat—Compact
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$5 and up

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
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ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
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Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
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ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
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139 MAIN STREET

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ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN'S OLDEST WOMAN'S STORE
COR LEE
Birnbaum's
587 MAIN STREET

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All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
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Jewelers Silversmiths
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PHONE 7-1033

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Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
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Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
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Up-to-the-Minute Models
$7.95 and $15.00
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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Story's Dairy INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
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PHONE 5-8363

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January Sale
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Regular Styles—$5.00 to $6.00
Men's Bostonians—$7.45
Arnold's Boot Shop
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Mary C. Lasher Telephone 412
The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing, Manicuring, Finger and Water Waving, Permanent Waving
Spiral and Croquignole Winds
528 West Ave., Street Floor, Frost Bldg.

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FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
98 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-9179

JANUARY SALE
Now in Full Swing
Heron INC.
79 ATLANTIC ST.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Vick Realty Company
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Full Line of Ybry Perfumes and Attractive Christmas Gifts
M. E. ZELTNER, Manager
Tel. 3-3245 205 Main St.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
Our Famous
JANUARY CORSET SALE
Now in Progress!

95th Semi-Annual Sale
of Men's and Boys' Clothing
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Moltasch January Sale
is of
quality merchandise and real values
M. Moltasch & Son
278 MAIN STREET

January Fur Sale
Unequaled values at 20% to 40% Sale Discount
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic St. Stamford

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Look for the Great January Values
Reductions in Every Department of the Store
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Best Wishes for the New Year
Having the laundry done at Perrys assures happiness
PERRYS, Phone 3-3161

JANUARY SALE
Pictures, Frames, Lamps, Mirrors, Writing Paper, Glass, China
at Discounts of
10% to 50%
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H.'s"
Here's just an example of the many big bargains in our January Clearance Sale
Pepperell Fine Count Percale Sheets and Cases—Plain Hem

72x108 and 81x99,	Reg. 1.69—Sale 1.39 each
63x108	Reg. 1.59—Sale 1.29 each
81x108	Reg. 1.79—Sale 1.49 each
90x108	Reg. 1.89—Sale 1.59 each
42x38½ and 45x38½	Reg. 45c—Sale 35c each

Buy Allstate Tires
and Cross Country Batteries from Sears on the Easy Payment Plan!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Pocket the Savings"
in our
Great January Sale

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
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COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Watch for our
NUMBERED SALES
All through January
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Frances BICKEL
170 STATE STREET
SALE — Crepes and wools
Were $19.75 to $29.75
Now $11.00 to $17.00
Others to size 20 at $5.00

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A bevy of gay colored frocks to dispel the gloom of dull winter and refresh jaded wardrobes . . . so inexpensively. Women's and misses' sizes, 6.50 and 7.95. Third Floor.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
60 Court St. Estab. 1910
Gruen and other Watches
Prices to suit all purses

January Sales
Continue in All Departments, giving thrifty people large money saving opportunities.
It will pay you to investigate now at McLEAN'S
Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

WHEN *your purchase good advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

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90 CHENANGO ST.
Desires to serve you for 1940 as in the past with flowers for every occasion.

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

25th Birthday Sale
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Excellent Values in Shoes by I. Miller, Footsaver, Peacock, Florsheim, Vitality, Carlyle

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-8600 Yonkers 4889

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3259

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Egg, Stove, and Nut, $11.70
$1 Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Hall Chime and French Clock Specialist
AUTHORIZED SERVICE STATION
Telechron and G. E. Electric Clocks
Longines and Wittnauer Watches
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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

Try
RICH'S
Homogenized
VITAMIN D MILK
1326-30 Seneca St. TR. 2818
In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists Telegraph Del.
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

SOUTH MAIN STREET CASH MARKET
21 S. Main, *Free Delivery*, Phone 2591
Gives you the very best in all kinds of
Meats and Poultry

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
Our Great Store-Wide January Sales Start Wed. Jan. 3rd
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-110 E. 2ND STREET

KENMORE

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2584

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Circulating Library — Bags
Costume Jewelry — Greeting Cards
1930 PALMER AVENUE
Telephone Larchmont 2500

SALE NOW ON
Red Cross Shoes for Women . . . $5.45
Florsheim Shoes for Men 7.95
Sturdy Sport Shoes for the School Girl or Boy 3.95
20 YEARS EXPERT FITTING
Starr's Shoe Shoppe
1953 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

REAL ESTATE
Complete Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave., Tel. 6473
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Complete Repair Service

Jessalyn Yarn Shop
96 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 581-W
IMPORTED
Scotch Mystic Yarn
Regular 75c an ounce
Now **55c** *an ounce*

BAY SHORE

Our 8th Annual
⅓-Off Sale
Starts Jan. 12th, 1940
Come Early and Get the Best Values
Freedman's Dept. Store

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Eppy CORSETS
Sale Now On
Lingerie, Robes, Hosiery, Corsets and Brassieres Fitted
1032 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 9-4444-4445

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go" "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Sid's
YOUR HAIRDRESSER
We specialize in permanent waves of natural loveliness
Main St. and 38th Ave. Flushing 9-1113

Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Table Candles and Electric Bulbs
Eaton-Crane Stationery
FRESH SHERRY, SCHRAFFT and WHITMAN CANDY
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41st AVENUE FL. 9-1701

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Swington's INC.
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

DISCOUNT on FRAMING
for this month
Distinctive Picture Framing
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-53 AUSTIN ST. BO. 8-1608

New Gardens Laundry
Now located at
107-27 Metropolitan Ave.
BO. 8-0630
Equipped for Finest Work Yet Moderately Priced

Store Wide Sale
(Snowsuits $3.50, Reg. $6)
(Gotham Gold Stripe 79c, Reg. $1)
WYND'S
Women's and Children's Wear
110-48 Queens Blvd. near Ascan

FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
Annual Winter Clearance
SALE—Save Up to 40%
on Corsets, Lingerie, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Negligees, Sweaters, Skirts, Blouses, Dresses, Sportswear and Jewelry.
60 S. MAIN ST. Phone Free. 6163

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

COAL • COKE
FUEL OIL
GEORGE M. DENNIS
93 E. CLINTON AVE., ROOSEVELT
Phone Free 7112—4277-J

FREEPORT—Wantagh

NEW Cars—Used Cars
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Wantagh Motors, Inc.
Sunrise Highway, Wantagh
Tel. Wantagh 25

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Rd.,
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1415
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 45

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

BRADLEY'S COVERED WAGON
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carol Green's
WINTER
Clearance Sale
Save Up to 40%
Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Jewelry
Sweaters and Skirts, Negligees and Robes
CORSET SALE
CONTINUED
Free fittings and alterations
253 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD • 60 So. Main St. FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

By Public Demand We Are Repeating
Our Great Sale
Cannon Printed Dish Towels
Value 20c . . . . . Now 9c
Cannon Sheets 72x99 81x90 76c
Damask Draperies, lined . . . $2.87
(Values to $6.00)
Entire Stock Marked for Quick Disposal
Style Art Decorators
INC.
232 FULTON AVENUE

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 5021 for Appointment

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bolliotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-5 Evenings 8:15-11:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and 45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

Huffman's
37-27 82 STREET
JANUARY WHITE
Sale Now in Progress

RUBIN'S
Housefurnishings and Hardware
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

PAPE'S FOOD SHOP
DELICATESSEN, DAIRY
We specialize in home cooking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HAV. 4-7480 Orders Delivered
82-15 Northern Boulevard

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

BETTY HAT SHOP
PRIVATE SALE
37-31 82ND STREET

Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

44th Anniversary Sale
Remarkable Savings in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel
I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Hardware Store
Long Island's Finest

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR IHC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

Queens Phone—Fieldstone 3-0362
Nassau Phones—Floral Park 361 Garden City 377
COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
VULCAN CERTIFIED FUEL COKE
WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Pres.
Van Buren Ave. off Jericho Turnpike

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
RODGER-PALLISER PRESS, Inc.
9680 102ND STREET
Invitations—Announcements
Business Forms—Stationery
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-3485

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vic. 7-3338 Next to R.K.O.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Gasau & Kamp, Inc.
Caterers
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
Delicatessen
113-05 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-2530

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

½ YEARLY SALE
MATRIX WILBUR COON TREADEASY
$4.95 up
Value to $10.00
Edwards—Children's Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

Every Fur Coat Reduced for Clearance
Every coat covered by our guarantee
L. NELSON
29 Years in Richmond Hill
104-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

MARTEL'S
Fine Quality Sweaters and Tailored Skirts for Misses and Women.
8503 Jamaica Ave.
3129 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

January WHITE Sale
TOWELS SHEETS
PILLOW CASES BLANKETS
"Exclusive" but not "Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-10118

RICHMOND HILL 2-4225
Karlson's Flower Shoppe
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5164 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Boulevard
Tel. La. 8-3332
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED
Characteristic coiffure. Individual Hair Cuts. Costume Permanent Waving. Manicuring.

SORENSEN'S
Beauty Parlor
Expert in
Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

HUDSON
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8-2-14
Foch blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4308

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

I. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

WALTER SMITH, Proprietor
The Rosemarie
168 Park Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Hillcrest 1459
Luncheon, Dinner, Bridges
Permanent House Guests

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

TYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
55 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 7 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THINKING OF INSTALLING AN OIL BURNER?
We would appreciate the opportunity of estimating the cost of installing AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT in your home. No obligation implied.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
"Same Address Since 1861"
22 Pellham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
QUALITY JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

January Corset Sale
15% to 35% Reductions
CORSETS—GIRDLES—CORSELETTES
Flexees • Nemo • Bien Jolie • Gossard
Lily of France • P. N. Practical Front

LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
SAVE AT OUR JANUARY SALES

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
BEECHMONT MOTOR SERVICE, Inc.
William M. Webb
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
720 North Ave. New Rochelle 5996

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Flowers for All Occasions
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 81

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELEANORE
Hairdresser
For Beautiful Permanents
White Hair a Specialty
989 Flatbush Ave. BU. 4-8884

PAINTS
Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Stains—Amity Wallpaper
Elton Paint Company
3310 Fulton Street
AP 7-4690—4691 Ext. 1

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th Sts. Ed. 4-8398

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, INC.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
For brilliant, beautiful hair, a Pel-Mel Winter Permanent Wave, $5, $10
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

McNulty and Carson, Inc.
GARAGE
GENERAL REPAIRING—GAS
TIRES—TOWING
WASHING
GREASING
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
75 4TH STREET, NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.
Tel. Pelham 2869

PELHAM PHARMACY
Clarence Russell
One Fifth Ave. Phone Pelham 1653
THE REXALL DRUG STORE
Established 1895 at this location
Lending Library, Luncheonette

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

MRS. G. A. HULT, Mgr.
The Pelham Delicatessen, Inc.
BAKERY
Turkey, Roast Meats, Salads and Sandwiches, Pumpkin, Mince, Apple Pies, all sizes. Fruit Cake, chuck full of fruits.
107 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y. Phone 2179

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares — Devoe Paints

PORT CHESTER
SHOE SALE
on Ladies' Arch Preservers, Sub-Deb Models, Physical Cultures, Men's Florsheim Shoes, Johnston & Murphy's
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE
B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS

OIL COKE WOOD
COLLINGWOOD & SEAMAN
Phone 2330 41 Market St.
Automatic Heat
Link-Belt Stoker
COAL

Raymond's Electric Shop
Everything Electrical
Wiring—Repairs—Base Plugs
61 Cannon Street Phone 344W

How Does Your Garden Grow?
Or is that a silly question for January?
In the
Saltford Flower Shop
18 CANNON STREET
you will find Spring has already arrived.
Phone 538

The Up-To-Date Co.'s
Final Clearance Sale
Is Now Going On
278 MAIN STREET

"It's a Wallace Year"
The Wallace Company

Pre-Inventory Sale
Sport COATS *Dress*
$8.95 to $39.95
Dresses—$2.95 to $10.95
Misses' and Women's Sizes
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
presents
FOUR NEW COLORS
For Your Handbags, Belts and Gloves, in Spring 1940
- *Officer's Red*
- *Brass Hat Gold*
- *Turquoise*
- *Molyneux Pink*

ANNOUNCING
M. SHWARTZ & CO.'S Expansion Sale
Insuring tremendous savings while we reduce stock for storewide alterations.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St., Phone 197

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

VAN INGEN FUEL SERVICE
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 68

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. The Smithsonian Institution?
2. The Baltic Sea?
3. The scene of a famous tea party in Revolutionary days?
4. A koala?
5. The United States Military Academy?
6. Havana?
7. The Welland Canal?
8. "The Land of the Rising Sun"?
9. Mount Vernon?
10. The capital of South Dakota?

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Daily Anecdote

Retentive Memory

Some years ago there was a Negro pianist known, both in America and Europe, as Blind Tom. He had a remarkably retentive memory and was, in fact, a sort of human phonograph.

One of his surprising accomplishments was to stand with his back to the piano and play, with one hand, "The Fisher's Hornpipe," with the other, "Yankee Doodle," and at the same time to sing "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching"—all in such a way that the three tunes were harmoniously intertwined.

In the 1860's Blind Tom visited Washington, and heard some of the statesmen of that day speak. Ever afterward he was able to repeat their speeches with the exact language, intonation, and peculiarities of speech of the originals.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy throne is established of old: thou art from everlasting. — Ps. 93:2.

Did You Ever Wonder

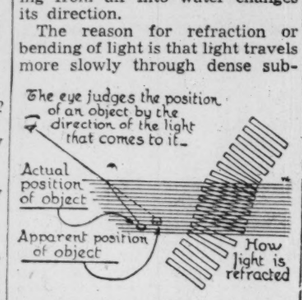
Why a Stick Seems to Bend at the Point Where It Enters the Water?

All of us probably have noticed that a stick appears to bend at the point where it enters the water. A spoon in a tumbler of water produces the same illusion. The effect is due to what is known as the refraction of light.

In general, light travels in straight lines. That is why the unaided eye cannot see around corners. But under certain conditions light will bend or change its direction slightly.

This bending of light is called refraction. It occurs whenever light passes, on a slant, into a medium of different optical density. For example, water is more dense than air; and, consequently, light passing from air into water changes its direction.

The reason for refraction or bending of light is that light travels more slowly through dense substances (such as glass or water) than through light substances (such as air). How this change of pace may cause a change in direction may be understood more easily if we think of a beam of light as being made up of a closely packed series of tiny sticks crossing the beam, as shown in the accompanying diagram.


The eye judges the position of an object by the direction of the light that comes to it.
Actual position of object
Apparent position of object
How light is refracted

If such a beam of light strikes the water from a direction perpendicular to the surface, each tiny stick strikes the surface squarely; and the beam passes straight through without any change of direction. But if the beam strikes on a slant, the lower portion of each stick strikes the water before the upper portion. Consequently, for a tiny fraction of time, the bottom of the stick (in the water) is traveling slower than the upper part of the stick (which is still in the air).

This difference in pace between the top and bottom of the stick allows the top of the stick to get a little ahead of the bottom. This, in turn, results in tipping the stream of sticks forward and changes their direction slightly, as seen in the accompanying diagram.

On leaving a dense medium and returning to a light medium the bending is reversed. The part of the stick that emerges from the dense medium first races slightly ahead of the rest of the stick and bends the beam in the opposite direction to that in which it was bent on entering the dense medium.

We see objects because of the light which they reflect to our eye; and when that light is bent (as it is in coming through the water from the submerged portion of the stick or spoon) it seems to our eye that the object itself is bent.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Odds and Ends

The World's Highways

The United States Department of Commerce estimates there are over 9,300,000 miles of highways in the world.

Long Run

The longest continuous railroad run in the United States—325 miles—is from Caliente, Calif., to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Simon the Leper

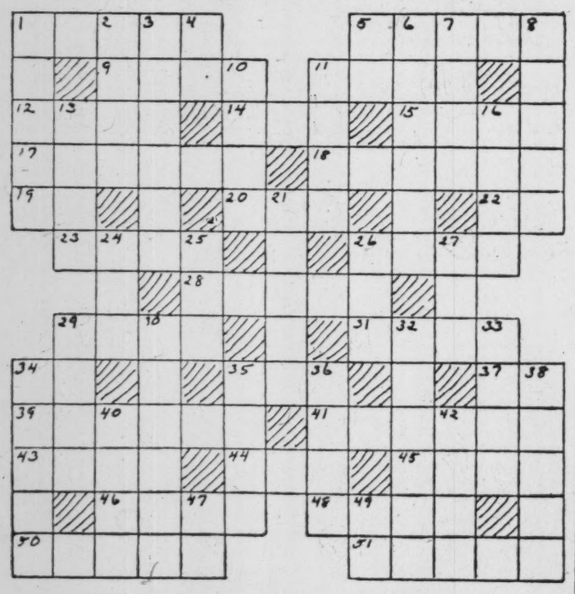
We are informed in Matt. 26:6ff. and Mark 14:3 that Jesus attended a feast at the home of one who was known as "Simon the Leper," and who lived at Bethany, one of the suburbs of Jerusalem—the village in which was situated the home of Mary and Martha and Lazarus.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that Simon could not well have been a victim of the disease called leprosy at the time that he gave the feast, since a Hebrew law, stringently enforced, ostracized all lepers. The natural assumption is that he had formerly been a leper, and had received his healing, perhaps at the hands of Jesus himself; though he continued to be described as "Simon the Leper" to distinguish him from many others who bore the very common name of "Simon," such, for instance, as Simon Peter, Simon Zelotes, Simon the Cyrenian, and others mentioned in the pages of the New Testament.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was ancient name of Jerusalem?
5—Who was one of David's brothers, the eldest in the family?
9—Which is most important of Hawaiian Islands?
11—Who was son of Beriah (I Chron. 8:15)?
12—Drook, a character in "Bleak House," dealt in what?
14—What is a beater used in mixing mortar?
15—What is name of cape at southeastern point of Newfoundland?
17—Who was father-in-law of Herod Antipas?
18—What is the outer satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877?
19—Within.
20—What is a town of northwestern Iraq?
22—Mountain (abbr.)
23—What is a department of northwestern France?
26—What river of Manchuria flows to Gulf of Liaotung?
28—What is a seaport of Irish Free State?
29—What is projecting part of a church?
31—In wrestling, a dogfall is what?
34—What Roman weight was divided into 12 ounces?
35—What might a poet call "India"?
37—Epistle (abbr.)
39—Who is Gaelic counterpart of the Irish hero Finn?
41—Who was sixth son of Obed-edom and one of doorkeepers of temple (I Chron. 26:5)?
43—Fourth beast in Daniel's vision had teeth of what?
44—What is name of a burgh of Scotland?
45—What is a town of Turkey, Asia, on Black Sea?
46—What is a commune of Tuscany, Italy?
48—What fish is prized as game and food fish?
50—Where is Guastalla?
51—What French river flows to English Channel?

Down

1—What was original name of Abraham's wife?
2—Box or stall in a theater is what?
3—What is name of a city of Maryland?
4—Millihenry (abbr.).
5—What ending denotes past tense?
6—What is an Italian seaport on Gulf of Spezia?
7—Who was a leader of Edomites (Gen. 36:43)?
8—What is a seaport city of France?
10—What is either one of the Bears?
11—Who was father of Adoniram (I Kings 4:6)?
13—What Italian river flows into Mediterranean?
16—What is a lake and city of Italy?
21—What is a burgh of northern Scotland?
24—Corded fabric is what?
25—What adjective suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
26—What is Lydda, a Biblical town, also called?
27—What was formerly capital of Burma?
29—What is a principate of southwestern coast of Arabia?
30——— Hill is a city of California.
32—Who is heroine of a Helen Hunt Jackson novel?
33—What is a marine or fresh-water plant?
34—What is name of a pygmy people of equatorial Africa?
35—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (I Chron. 11:29)?
36—Short lance is what?
38—What would adorn a helmet?
40—What is a commune of Campania, Italy?
42—Where is Shiraz?
47—Railway (abbr.).
49—Where was Abraham's home?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Foraging in Richmond Park, London

Monitor Camera Club from J. Macmaster, Exmouth, Devon, Eng.

The deer finds that picnic parties increase his wartime rations.

Party Fun

Whistle Cracker

A game which will be fun for a crowd is this contest in which guests are lined up in two rows, preferably men in one and girls in the other. Give each guest a cracker.

At a signal, the first person in each line must eat his cracker, then turn round and whistle clearly to the next person in line, who may then begin to eat his cracker, and whistle to the next person, and so on down the line. Ftrst line to finish wins. (This might be hard on the girls who can't whistle or who are laughing too much to make any other sound!)—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Washington, D. C. It was founded in 1846 from funds left by James Smithson, an English chemist, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."
2. North of Prussia, east of Denmark, southeast of Sweden.
3. Griffin's Wharf, Boston, December 16, 1773.
4. An arboreal animal of Australia resembling a "Teddy bear."
5. West Point, New York.
6. Capital of Cuba.
7. A ship canal in Southern Ontario from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.
8. Japan.
9. George Washington's estate on the west shore of the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington.
10. Pierre.

Daily Quotation

IF thou art worn and hard beset with sorrows thou wouldst fain forget, if thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep, go to the woods and hills. No tears dim the sweet look that nature wears.
—LONGFELLOW

He Knew About Mothers

Discussing motherhood in a lecture, Professor James once said: "A teacher asked a boy this question in fractions: 'Suppose that your mother baked an apple pie, and there were seven of you—the parents and five children. What part of the pie would you get for your portion?'

"'A sixth,' answered the boy.

"'But there are seven of you,' said the teacher. 'Don't you know anything about fractions?'

"'Yes,' said the boy, 'I know about fractions, but I also know about mothers, too. Mother would say she didn't want any pie.'"

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The belligerents are paying no attention whatever to our sign, "No Admittance to This Hemisphere." We may have to add "Positively."

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Winter has its bright side. You don't have to worry about mowing the lawn.

Detroit News: Would you be interested to know the Weather Bureau closed its year with a rain shortage of 400 billion tons? Or don't you care for dry statistics?

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A bargain is something which a woman will buy even if she hasn't any need for it.

In Lighter Vein

Good Morning, Sergeant

A brightly-dressed young man presented himself at a recruiting depot and expressed his wish to join the Army.

The sergeant in charge asked him the usual questions, and entered the answers on his sheet. "Occupation?" he inquired.

"Well," said the young man, "I hardly know what to say. You see, my uncle left me a pot of money a year ago, and I've just run through the lot. That's why I'm here."

"I see," replied the sergeant thoughtfully. Then a broad smile broke over his face, and he entered in the necessary column, "Brass finisher."—Weekly Scotsman.

Service!

Passenger (leaving street car): "This car service is abominable, always overcrowded."

Conductor: "You had a seat, hadn't you?"

Passenger: "Yes, but my wife had to stand up all the way."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

The Difference

The school teacher was taking her first golfing lesson. "Is the word spelled 'p-u-t' or 'p-u-t-t'?" she asked the instructor.

"'P-u-t-t' is correct," he replied. "'Put' means to place a thing where you want it. 'Putt' means merely a vain attempt to do the same thing."

Ideal System

"Are you saving any money since you started your budget system?"

"Sure. By the time we have balanced it up every evening it's too late to go anywhere."—Watchman-Examiner.

Those Bowls!

"Is it true," writes L. B. C., "that the Georgia Crackers mixed with Rice in the Soup Bowl on New Year's Day?"

No; you must be thinking of Washington and Albright in the Finger Bowl.—Ed.

Ahem!

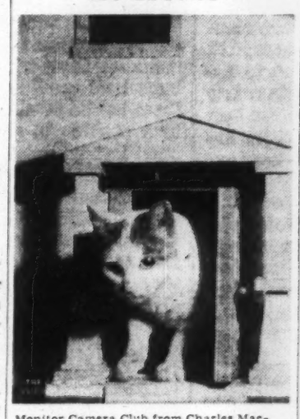
We don't know how much truth there is in the report, but a member of a Negro platoon at the front writes back that he is "serving with the famous blackguards."

"It's Not Cricket!"

Golfer: "I'm not playing the game I used to play."

Caddie: "What game was that?"

At Home



Monitor Camera Club from Charles MacQuarrie, Somerville, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Felicity Home

Shreveport, La.

Miss Alice simply cannot deny a home to homeless wandering cats. These have come, sometimes bringing their little progenies and laying them before Miss Alice, mutely looking up as if asking protection. They always receive this, and kindness, to which they respond.

This little humane society has now reached the population of 14 cats and two kittens. In clement weather they live in the backyard under the trees. Their soft beds are in boxes under the dry porch.

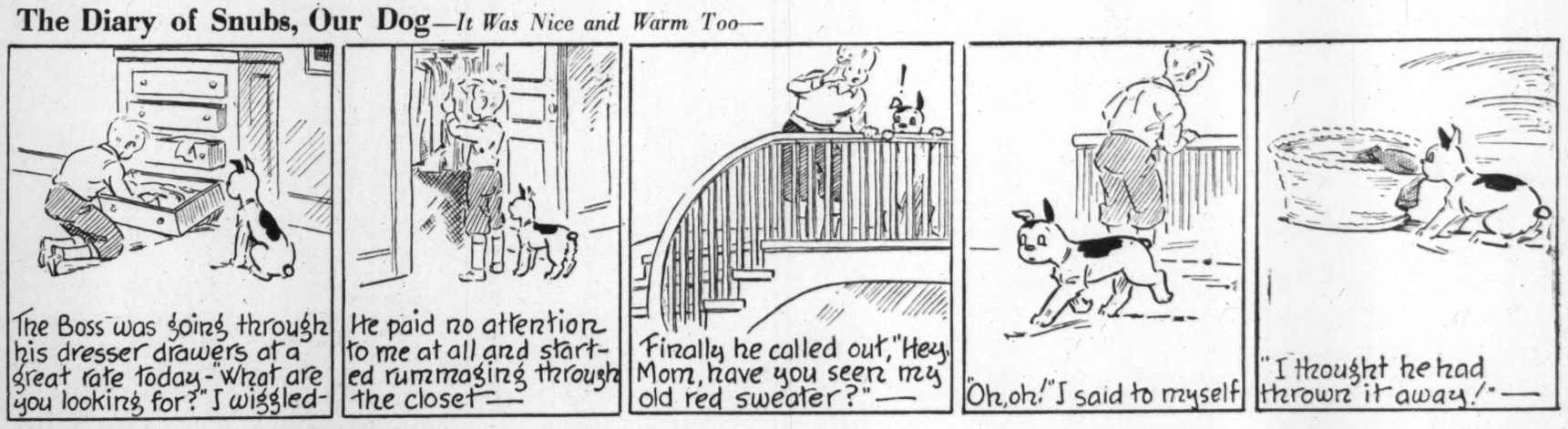
When cold storms came, the back porch was underpinned and a small gas stove was installed; and the little bed-boxes were transferred into this room. "We feel the cold weather even through our coats," Miss Alice says, "and the cats have the same needs that we have."

Of course continuous food must be bought. When friends speak of this expense, Miss Alice says: "These cats are my obligation. If I can find good homes for them, I shall give them away, but I will not let them go unless I know that they will be rightly treated."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The End of the Trail*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Was Nice and Warm Too—*


The Boss was going through his dresser drawers at a great rate today. "What are you looking for?" I wiggled-
He paid no attention to me at all and started rummaging through the closet—
Finally he called out, "Hey, Mom, have you seen my old red sweater?"—
"Oh, oh!" I said to myself
"I thought he had thrown it away!"—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Flash of Wit*

By THE HAGERS

"WHERE DID YOU FIND THIS PAPER SIGN?" FLASHLIGHT REPLIED, "PINNED ON A PINE.
I'LL SHOW YOU WHERE; JUST WALK THIS WAY." (KOALA TRIED BUT COULDN'T SWAY.)
"THE SIGN WAS POINTING SOUTH," I CRIED. "GOOD WORK, FLASHLIGHT! I'M SATISFIED."
HE ANSWERED WITH A FUNNY SMIRK, "A GOOD FLASHLIGHT WILL ALWAYS WORK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Between Right and Wrong

Americans are jealous of the good name of the United States. They are increasingly sensitive to any indications that their country may be abetting aggression anywhere. The repeal of the arms embargo reflected a determination to avoid the giving even of negative aid to governments whose aggressive policies Americans believed to be chiefly responsible for the outbreak of war in Europe.

That this public attitude continues is shown in the approval Americans have given to their State Department's "moral embargo" against shipments to certain countries of equipment for producing high-test gasoline for air warfare. Through numerous reports and editorials this newspaper has contributed to public awareness of the part United States products are playing in Japanese aggression in China.

It is heartening therefore to observe further crystallization of American sentiment against such commerce. Henry L. Stimson's letter to the New York Times reflects in a measure this crystallization and will do much to further it. Mr. Stimson advocates enactment of legislation to curb trade in aggression. While approving the present moral embargoes of the State Department, he doubts whether they in themselves would prove sufficient to prevent shipment of commodities useful to Japan in its raiding of China.

The approach of the date for expiration of the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan makes doubly timely this discussion of drastic measures to sever a now unsavory commercial connection. After January 26, the United States will be free to decide on what terms it wishes to renew trade with Japan. It is doing its best to make the Japanese authorities understand that the terms Americans are demanding are not primarily better trade terms but better moral terms.

Americans are aware that protests by their Government against Japanese encroachments in China have been less effective than they might have been because of Japanese doubts as to their sincerity. One big reason for these doubts was the fact of a continuing American trade in the very products which Japan needed for its Chinese adventure.

Aside from the expiration of the 1911 treaty, there is another important factor bearing on these trade relations. This factor makes Mr. Stimson's appeal particularly timely, just as it might make embargo measures particularly effective. It is the fact that the war in Europe tends to cut off Japan from European sources of war supplies and to divert those supplies which ordinarily might seek a market in the Far East.

Americans evidently wish to dissociate themselves from aggression. They should recognize that they cannot do so without making some heavy commercial sacrifices, and that these must be widely shared by all groups if they are not to affect some sections of the public unfairly. The Third Reich's attack on Poland, the Russian attack on Finland—these examples of disregard for standards of conduct on which Americans place high value have helped to educate the American people to their own responsibilities, and to render Americans, as Mr. Stimson puts it, "not afraid to discriminate between right and wrong."

The Need of Change

Add to things that made 1939 a noisy year—other than the speeches of dictators—the three-times-as-loud jingle in American pockets and pocketbooks. "It wasn't," sighs a reporter in Washington, "that they necessarily had more money." But they had more coins; and thus they went, as Browning would say, "From change to change unceasingly," and learned with Burns how "Nature's mighty law is change."

The value of the coin output of United States mints in 1939 was $38,289,169.80. And yet some American parents are frequently heard protesting that they haven't "any change just now." Is it surprising if little Susie joins Donald, Jr., in confidential expressions of economic skepticism?

Of course, the parental obstruction to monetary circulation is due only in part to a failure to understand how division of wealth is an aid to the increase of it. It must be attributed also to those kind impulses recorded by Sir James Barrie in "The Little Minister" and which prompted Scottish heads-of-families to change a certain number of pennies into ha'pennies every Saturday night so that the dispensation of weekly pocket-money would go round the family circle twice.

While not quite equalling the extra pleasure to be extracted from such an occasion, parental postponement of disbursements oftentimes enlarges their value.

It not only adds length of time to pleasurable anticipation but dexterously communicates wisdom in money matters as well. The increase in the number of coins afloat in the United States therefore will not greatly affect their dispensation, nor will it excite much comment from those citizens who agree with Disraeli that "Change is inevitable in a progressive country."

Those Who Reap the Profits

Publication by the Massachusetts Racing Commission of the names and addresses—but not their holdings—of stockholders in horse and dog racetracks which seek to renew their licenses this year, should be helpful. It is regarded as an indication that the Commission intends to carry out Governor Saltonstall's request that licenses be granted only to tracks owned by "reputable Massachusetts citizens." The Governor's request was made after the slaying of Edward J. O'Hare of Chicago, a promoter of racetracks at Dighton, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, had disclosed that O'Hare was an associate of gangsters and had a court record himself.

Will out-of-State investors on the stockholders' lists be asked to sell their holdings to local buyers before the tracks will be licensed? It will be still more difficult to decide upon the "reputability" of those remaining on the lists. Certainly, many of them are highly respected in the community, including those who hold or previously have held public office. Yet, many of these public officials are, or have been, in a position to exert much influence upon legislation affecting racing.

A growing body of citizens regards pari-mutuel betting—whether in connection with horse racing or dog racing—as an evil, and will not tolerate halfway reforms. The only thorough way to clean up race-betting is to abolish it.

The Remedy for Lynching

Lynching is cowardly, brutal, degrading to a community, violative of the safety and justice it pretends to uphold, and thoroughly contemptible and unjustifiable on any count. There need be no misgiving at any point as to our feelings about this form of mass murder.

Yet this is not to say that every legislative method brought forward as a means of stamping out lynching is meritorious or warranted or would accomplish its purpose. As a matter of fact, the purposes of the Gavagan bill, which has just passed the House of Representatives have already been accomplished by other means to a far greater degree than any legislative force could accomplish them.

Whereas the number of lynchings in the United States during the 1880's and 1890's used to exceed one hundred a year, it was recorded on this page just a few days ago that only three such crimes took place in the United States during 1939. What has brought about this momentous change? To some extent, the pressure of public opinion and criticism in the North. But for much the greater part, a revulsion of public feeling and a tremendous change of thought due to education by awakened Southerners. Vastly more for the glory of Southern womanhood has been done by Southern womanhood itself in the campaign to eradicate lynching than could ever have been done by the apologists of lawlessness.

But now that the campaign has been substantially won, just why should there be such a political effort to impose financial penalties upon a county which happens to have been the scene of a lynching? The answer appears to be mainly that it is an effort to capitalize upon the Negro vote of a few Northern communities. Honest law enforcement in some of the thousands of other homicide cases may be more important than the marshaling of Federal penalties against the few remaining cases of mob violence. Education rather than Federal legislation has already shown itself to be the remedy for lynching.

Protests from scattered sections of the country against certain reciprocal trade agreements recall Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock's remark in the Presidential campaign of 1880 to the effect that "the tariff is a local question." But Americans are learning that trade policies designed to benefit the Nation as a whole cannot safely be left to "logrolling" by local interests.

The Right to No Union

The right to belong to a company union or to no union at all is as substantial as the right to join a labor union of national extent, says the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. The important point is that the choice should really be freely made by the employee, and not made for him either by an employer or a labor organizer. This appears to be the true function of the National Labor Relations Board, and might well be kept in view during the amendments of the Wagner Act which are on the legislative schedule this year.

That there really are instances in which employees consider themselves well enough treated to rely on direct dealing with a company management is indicated in the result of an NLRB election at the plants of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation in and near Binghamton, New York. There, after opportunity for a long organizing campaign, the workers voted 12,693 for no union at all, against 1,612 for the A. F. of L. union and 1,079 for the C. I. O.

Incidentally, during the balloting in Binghamton, hundreds of employees participated in special prayer services for the recovery of George F. Johnson, head of the firm.

Whether union organization is valuable and necessary to workers in a given factory or industry depends largely on the kind of management and labor policies with which it is confronted. The right to collective bargaining needs to be kept open for cases where it is needed. Employers may even find it often the most convenient type of bargaining. But the right of individual bargaining, where there can really be such a thing, needs to be kept alive, too. The Labor Board has a function of determining when so-called individual bargaining is a sham imposed by anti-union employers; but workers, too, have a right to choice between unionism and no unionism.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Challenge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President of the United States has invoked what could be, with sufficient faith, the strongest determinant for peace in this world of wars, by his appointment of a Peace Ambassador from the United States to work with Pope Pius XII. He offers the joint prayers of a nation of all faiths in a great moral crusade.

Food for much thought, and basis for faith in the President's move, can be found. "Peace be with you" was taught to a whole world of unbelievers by one great man, nearly twenty centuries ago. His faith and his teachings resulted in organized Christian religion throughout the civilized world. With equal sincerity of faith, and with the same directness of moral vision actuated without prejudice it would seem that organized millions could conceivably invoke in fundamental morals a world conscience which would outlaw war as an instrument of negotiation between nations.

This may be too much to expect, but it is not impossible that a concerted massing of world-wide faith could accomplish this miracle. It presents a challenge.

Laconia, N. H. HUGH M. HESCOCK

Mr. Taylor's Appointment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the United States reads, in part, as follows: "Before he [the President] enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

Article 1 of the Amendments to the Constitution, under the heading "Freedom of Speech," reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Is not President Roosevelt's act in sending an envoy to the Roman Catholic Pope at Vatican City a violation of the spirit of the provisions of the Constitution as quoted above?

Although made in the name of a "peace move," the tendency of the act is undoubtedly towards the uniting of an individual church organization with the Government of the United States.

Let all who want the church and state to remain separate, protest to the President against his act. EDWARD G. CARTER

Chicago

King George and the Bible

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express special gratitude to the Monitor for drawing attention to King George's noble gift of 30,000 Bibles and New Testaments to soldiers, sailors, and airmen?

It was through the Monitor that I first learned of this beneficent act whereby our King gives practical effect to his title:

"Defender of the Faith."

Liverpool, Eng. JOHN CLAUDE WALLER

Making Him Squeal

Somebody Has to Love Saxophones

It was a sure-fire, never-miss proposition, Father used to say. All you had to do was load up your car with band instruments and venture out into the hinterland with a list of prospects. The hinterland was a network of muddy, rutted roads, with here and there a farmhouse. The plan was to drive over the rutted roads until you found people, and then sell the people a tuba or a saxophone.

It worked, too. If you drove far enough, eventually you would sell all your samples. Two good men who knew the answers could sell maybe fifteen instruments a day. But it was an uphill battle. Now if you were talking hayrakes, or plows, the farmer would understand. But tell him that young Rufe should learn to play the clarinet, and he was "agin" it. Eventually, however, he capitulated.

I don't know what became of all the farmers and loggers who used to buy musical instruments, but they aren't buying them like they did.

When Father quit business he had sold everything from a grand piano to a kazoo. People had money which they were ready to spend on music. They bought pianos and tried to play them. The goal they sought was "Minuet in G," or perhaps only "Kitten on the Keys," or "Black and White Rag." They bought cornets, accordions, violins, and fiddles. The difference between a violinist and a fiddler was the difference between "Cherry Ripe" and "Turkey in the Straw."

* * *

Father retreated from the music business, which he had pursued successfully for eighteen years in a town of 6,000 persons, with the belief that it would never be the same. He blamed the radio, which then was coming out every ninety days in a new model. The music business hasn't been the same, but the radio alone didn't change it.

Take a look around next time you enter a music store. It's easy to tell one when you see it. Usually if there is a vacuum cleaner and an electric icebox in the same window with a sheet of music, that's a music store. Where there used to be fifteen pianos on the floor, there are now two or three. The store has branched out into other fields. The salesman will blithely try to sell you a mangle or a washing machine, if he is not certain you are looking for pianos.

And of course, all music stores handle radios. But, whether you believe it or not, the radio is not a musical instrument. No more so than the telephone. It is an instrument which transmits music which is being created by another person's efforts, and that is what my father had in mind when he said that it was the radio which ruined the music business. But perhaps it really only stimulated it.

* * *

One day, when "Dardanella" was still popular, Father loaded a piano on his dray and drove into the country to look up a prospect. The house was an old gray one, with low front windows. The gray was from the weather, not paint, and nothing about the place would make you imagine the occupants would want to own a piano.

Father had set his heart on getting the piano in the house and was disappointed when he found no one home. Half the battle was to get the thing in the house. He had found long before that people can become as attached to a piano as to a dog. So he pried off a window and wrestled the piano into the front room.

A week later he came out to "talk turkey." It seemed that the farmer had a daughter who had always been hankering to play tunes. Farm life was lonely and lacked amusement. They agreed on a price and the deal was closed. The girl got pretty good, too. She learned to play "Hearts and Flowers," "Morgenstimmung," and several other pieces which came in a thick book of simplified arrangements for the second grade.

That wouldn't happen today. The girl wouldn't be lonely, and she wouldn't learn to play "Morgenstimmung." The chances are that she would be picking up all the dance bands on a ten-tube radio, and if she played anything it would be from sheet music, with bass chords written in.

Conditions have changed in selling band instruments, too. Today the band idea has taken hold in the schools.

A couple of years ago a chicken farmer got up on Major Bowes' program and played selections from "Rigoletto" on the clarinet. The fellow had what Major Bowes called "the stuff." He said he learned to play by sitting in his kitchen on cold winter days when there was little work and tooting around on the thing. That's the kind of people my father used to sell to. They don't come that way very often any more. People just don't sit around the kitchen and tootle a clarinet because they like the sound of the thing.

When you hear the boy next door blowing "Home Sweet Home" in trumpet lesson number two, pity him. Chances are he isn't doing it because he wants to. Either his mother heard that it is good for children to know music, or he wants to join the high school band because he likes the uniforms. If you're not getting any enjoyment out of the noise, just remember that he isn't either. Still, they stick to it and some of them wind up with a union card and a job with a jazz band.

* * *

It was this dogged faith in music which so many people seemed to possess that endeared the music business to those who knew it in the old days. One day a nurse came into the store with a clarinet she wanted to trade in. Her teeth had been pulled the day before, and being unable to blow the thing, as she said, "without her chinaware," she traded it for an accordion. That girl loved to make music.

Somehow it isn't the same when you see a shiny trombone or a set of drums in a window with an electric eggbeater. It knocks the air of friendliness out of the store. You get the idea that there isn't any fun left in selling musical things. Still, with all the dance orchestras playing all over the country and the thousands of youngsters eager to emulate the Whitemans and the Dorseys and the Goodmans and the Kysers, somebody is getting a lot of joy out of it. Did you ever see the look of rapture on the face of a sixteen-year-old boy when he saw his first saxophone on the Christmas tree?

LLOYD STACKHOUSE

The Wide Horizon

Cosmos Versus Chaos

By Mallory Browne

LONDON

One of the pleasantest by-products of the war so far has been the breaking down of the traditional reserve of the Englishman. Actually this British legend of silent formality has been greatly exaggerated; but it is nevertheless a fact that the outbreak of hostilities produced a degree of friendly fellowship, of easy conversation, even between perfect strangers, which was unknown in time of peace. The English man-in-the-street, or on the bus, or in the train, or in the restaurant, seemed suddenly to feel a very natural, irresistible urge to talk about the war in all its aspects.

The result has been many interesting conversations with British people of all sorts—taxi-drivers, bank clerks, stenographers, government officials, teachers, housewives, or A. R. P. wardens. And nearly always I have been struck by the fact that so many of them have done a good deal of thinking, in their own way, on the question of what it all means. Frequently, it is true, this takes a very simple form.

A typical example was a London bus conductor who, after telling me he thought when he went through the last war in the trenches, he'd "seen the last of all that," concluded: "Much as I 'ates ter see it come ter this again, it couldn't be 'elped; we'd never 'ave 'ad no peace until we'd stopped this 'itler business once and for all. So we might as well get on with the job, that's what I says."

* * *

At the other end of the scale, was the answer I got in conversation the other day with an Englishman whom I know to be a particularly thoughtful person. We were, of course, talking about the war, and I asked him how he would describe, in as few words as possible, the fundamental issue underlying the struggle. After only a brief moment of deliberation he replied: "I should say it is clearly cosmos versus chaos." Just at first I was a bit inclined to feel that this response, for all its brevity, lacked the simple directness of the bus conductor's summary. Upon reflection, however, (and especially upon consulting a dictionary to clarify my rather vague notion of the definition of cosmos), and when he had enlarged upon his meaning, it seemed to me the two replies were perhaps not so very different after all.

For cosmos, so the dictionary told me, is derived from the Greek word meaning, "good order, decency, set form, government," and from this comes its definition as: "the world or universe viewed as an ordered and orderly system." It implies government by harmonious law, and is directly opposed to the lawlessness, the utter confusion, the anarchy of chaos.

* * *

It was, as my English friend explained, in this sense of law versus lawlessness, of the rule of decency and order in national and international affairs as opposed to ruthless tyranny and brutal terror, that he had employed the terms cosmos and chaos. Although we did not carry the discussion to that point, I feel sure my English friend would have agreed that these characteristics were not all on one side, indeed, were not primarily to be found in one country or another, but were states of thought.

However, it is certainly clear that the attempted rule of force resorted to by Nazi Germany, the self-deceived effort of Adolf Hitler to make might right, are relics of that international chaos and anarchy which the vast majority of the peoples of the world are striving, however imperfectly, to replace by some better order. Out of this mesmeric acceptance of the belief in racial or material might into which they have been propagandized, the German people must be awakened.

As the understanding spreads and deepens that, in the last analysis, peace and harmony and good will can prevail among men only as the result of obedience to divine law, however imperfectly that law can at present be realized, this understanding will progressively displace in all human thinking the chaotic conditions of lawlessness and discord. Meanwhile, mankind's struggle to defend the highest concept of right, that derived from the moral and spiritual law, against the lawless error that material might makes right, goes on; and it is in this sense that the real issue of the present conflict is in truth cosmos versus chaos.

The Bookshelf

'A Bawling, Dusty Epic'

The longhorn epic began just twenty-nine years after Columbus sighted the Antilles, when a certain Gregorio de Villalobos shipped Andalusian cattle from Santo Domingo to Mexico. These Spanish cattle flourished and spread north, east and west in a great fan-shaped sea of hooves and horns to become one of the major industries of the New World; to give America its nearest thing to a feudal barony; with devoted retainers, horizon-wide holdings, feuds and wars, an eye-filling costume, a heraldry, a mythology, and a folklore, and to quicken the imagination and widen the skyline of the whole world.

Dale and Pelzer have studied the economics of cattle; Dobie, Barnes, and McLeod have written their history; Hough, Burt, and Rollins have enshrined their folklore; but it remained for Paul I. Wellman, native Oklahoman, grandson of a missionary to the Cheyennes, practical cowboy, historian and novelist, to tell the whole story, to trace every winding trail from Cortés to the dude ranch in THE TRAMPLING HERD: The Story of the Cattle Range in America (New York: Carrick & Evans, $3).

Spanish cattle in Texas, crossed with larger breeds from the States, multiplied until at the close of the Civil War they were practically worthless at home, while the North and East were hungry for beef. Those longhorns were also long-legged; they could walk to market. Even before the war Texans had driven to Indiana; and during the war their commissaries on the hoof had followed the gray armies.

With the railroads creeping across Kansas came the golden opportunity. Up from the chaparral thickets came the herds of two or three thousand, guided by men as wild as themselves, swimming rivers, dodging Indians and prairie fires, eight, ten, twelve miles a day, to bring brief periods of prosperity and flaming reputations to whatever town happened to lie at the end of steel. Then it was discovered that Texas cattle would flourish in northern climes, and the great northern ranges had to be stocked; the trail drives stretched out to a thousand and fifteen hundred miles, veritable Odysseys of the range.

Charles Goodnight, Viking of the Plains, and the knightly Oliver Loving drove across the Pecos desert to stock the grasslands of New Mexico, and from mere holding grounds the blue stem and bunch grass ranges of Indian Territory became a cattleman's paradise. The cattle business became a bonanza, drawing capital from the ends of the earth. Then came blizzard and drought and falling prices; the windmill, barbed wire, and the plow restricted the range to the ranch, overgrazing helped swell the black blizzards. Today a sadder, wiser, if more prosaic generation of cattlemen are working out means to conserve their resources, improving their stock and their methods, and looking upon cattle as a way of life, rather than as a get-rich-quick scheme.

Paul I. Wellman has told it all: Mexican ranches, Texas the Mother of Cattle, the northern drives, wild cow towns, two-gun heroes and villains, cattle and sheep wars, stampedes, Indian raids—on down to lady tourists in whipcords. He would seem to have read everything extant on the subject, yet he writes not as a scholar but as a man who has loved the lonely trail, the starlit night with the cattle bedded quietly on curling buffalo grass, and the campfire's rosy glow against the canvas of the chuckwagon.

It is superb, a romance which is none the worse for being every bit true. K. C. K.